AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST.

Designed to improve the Farmer, the Gardener, and the Planter.

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☞ Personal Letters, or those for the Editor only should be marked *Private*.

WORK FOR THE MONTH.

"What is there saddening in the Autumn leaves?
Have they that "green and yellow melancholy"
That the sweet poet spake of?—Had we seen
Our variegated woods, when first the frost
Turns into beauty all October's charms—
When the dread fever quits us—when the storms
Of the wild Equinox, with all its wet,
Has left the land, as the deluge left it
With a bright bow of many colors hung
Upon the forrest tops—he had not lighted.
The Moon stays longest for the hunter now,
The trees cast down their fruitage, and the blithe
And busy Squirrel hoards his winter store."

BRAINERD.

The poet was right in questioning the melancholy tendencies of Autumn. It is not Nature, but we that are sad in these days of "the sere and yellow leaf." Nature is as hopeful and joyous in these last day's of the season, yea even more so, than when in the hight of summer, she was too busy to do aught else than work. There is as much of life now in field and forest as when the buds were bursting, and the flowers unfolded their gorgeous petals. How gloriously Nature winds up her summer work, making the "end of a thing better than the begining," a scene of real triumph. No coronation pageant of the barbaric East, flashing with gold and diamonds can equal the splendors of our October woods. All the hues of the rainbow are there, mingling with colors more sober, and making a scene that can not be adequately described, or transferred to the canvass. And then to set off this glorious pageant with most brilliant effect we have a transparent atmosphere at this season, which brings distant objects near and allows the eye to behold distinctly the minute details in a broad landscape. Italian skies are not more beautiful than ours, when the Autumn storms have swept away the vapors. It is a grand sight, to see this brilliant close of the forest's Summer work. The foliage, as if flushed with triumph, dies. Every leaf has made provision for its successor, nay it was only the teeming life of a future year that pushed it aside. Many leaves will come forth from that sleeping bud which exfoliated the fallen leaf. Its fall was buoyant with hope.

The cultivated fields too, are full of promise. Beneath the sere husks of the maize lie the seed kernels in long golden rows, the germs of future harvests. Beneath the clods, the long dark tubers are full of eyes looking out wistfully to another season. Every flower in field and forest has left its store-house full of seeds on the spot where it died. It is only to the superficial observer, that Autumn is a period of melancholy. Look beneath its surface and it glows with the beauty of life. It holds a new year in its fading arms.

No month is more enjoyable than this. The summer heats are over, and the man who has lived wisely and temperately, is now invigorated with the cool tracing atmosphere of October. He relishes with keen appetite the luxuriant repasts which Nature has been maturing for his enjoyment all through the summer months. The fruits are now in their perfection, the spicy apple, the melting pear, the luscious grape, the juicy peach, spreading man's table with tempting variety. He has health and strength for the remaining labors of the season.

THE INDIAN CORN HARVEST

is mainly gathered in this month. A part of it stands with the stalks cut, its ears bursting the brown husks, and ripening in the sun. It is important that they should be well ripened, and dry, before they are cribbed. A part of it has been cut up at the roots and put in shocks to dry. No harvest field looks so rich as this, and its ingathering in the olden time was a scene of mirth and festivity. We regret the decline of the good old fashioned husking party, that so happily combined pleasure and profit.

"Where the huge heap lies center'd in the hall,
The lamp suspended from the cheerfull wall,
Brown, corn-fed nymphs, and strong hard handed beaus,
Alternate ranged, extend in circling rows
Assume their seats, the solid mass attack;
The dry husks rustle, the corn cobs crack;
The song, the laugh, alternate notes resound,
And the sweet cider trips in silence round."

This programme which we doubt not was faithful to the times of the author of Hasty Pudding, had become somewhat altered in the days of our youth. The corn heap was gathered in the open air upon the spot where the husks were to be stacked, generally in the field adjacent to the barn. In the full moon of October, all the neighbors and friends for miles around were mingled to the evening husking. The corn "fed nymphs" were not invited to the out-door party but presided with grace, and dignity over the festivities in the house, that were introduced by supper after the husking was over. Even with this arrangement, there was no difficulty in procuring attendants. The long heaps of corn rapidly disappeared, and a single favorable evening would nearly finish the whole husking of a farm

But alas! the times are sadly changed, and there is as little poetry about the gathering of this harvest as in picking stones or ditching. Even Farmer's daughter's would faint at the rudeness of an invitation to an evening husking. Their delicate fingers would be blistered by contact with rough corn husks, and their sensibilities shocked at the idea of ladies extending the hospitalities of their mansion to the corn huskers The business has lost its charm in the eyes of the fair sex, and this we imagine has more to do with the reluctance of farmers' sons to remain upon the old homestead, than most people imagine. The plow boy hears the question asked "Who wants to marry a farmer with his rough hands and dirty shirt?" The question is echoed by his sisters, and he ponders it as he follows the plow. The furrows grow long and heavy, and the dulness of his team only equals the dullness of a farmers life, as he looks at it through the vista of single blessedness. Before he is through with his teens his trunk is packed and he is off for the city, where softer hands are in demand and where farmer's sons are metamorphosed into "nice young men," fit to marry the farmer's daughter's of this generation. Woman has a great work to do in the reform of agriculture. Farm life can never assume its true place in society, without her influence and advocacy.

THE APPLE HARVEST.

The cultivation of this fruit is rapidly extending, though the temperance reform makes progress and comparatively little cider is used as a beverage. The market is brisk in all the larger cities; and the demand for foreign markets is likely to increase with the cultivation of the fruit. It is some times gathered the last week in September, but much depends upon the weather. If frosts are severe, they should be picked immediately. If not let them hang.

In gathering them the greatest care should be exercised, and the cultivator should superintend the whole work in person. Half the value of this crop is often lost through carelessness. They are hurriedly shaken from the tree, badly bruised, thrown into barrels without assortment, and thus carried to market. No man who knows the value of good fruit will purchase such a lot at half price. They should be picked by hand, or by an instrument constructed for

the purpose. To save labor and bruising, they should be assorted and packed under the tree, as fast as they are picked. There should be a little straw or leaves in the bottom of the barrel, and each apple should be handled as carefully as if it were an egg. The skin is a more perfect "self sealed can" for the preservation of the fruit than man can construct, and if this be kept unbroken in a suitable temperature there will be no decay. A bruise not only mars the skin and gives the atmosphere access to the flesh but it crushes the little cells under the skin, and the process of fermentation and decay, at once begins. The largest, fairest apples should be put in separate barrels and sold for an extra price. Another grade should be selected for cooking and for immediate use, and the remainder should go to the press.

MAKING CIDER.

The stiffest of teetotalers can not object to cider boiled down for the good old dish of apple butter, or to cider carried through the acetous fermentation for vinegar. Ten gallons of dirty stuff compounded of villainous drugs, are used to one gallon of vinegar made from pure cider. We have tried various substitutes, but have never found any thing so cheap and so good as the juice of the apple. Farmers, with apple orchards, have no apology for using any thing else for this purpose. The demand for vinegar is very large.

COMPOST HEAPS.

These should be attended to industriously. Those made in the summer months may now be forked over. Much of their value depends upon this overhauling and the fineness of the materials.

SAVE THE LEAVES.

The frosts have begun to do their work upon the foliage, and long wind-rows of leaves are piled under the shade trees by the wall. Let all these be carefully saved. They are excellent for hot beds in the spring, mixed with stable manure; they are a good mulch for fruit trees, during the winter. Leaves also may be profitably gathered in the forest in large heaps to be brought home in winter upon the sled. They are good bedding for the cattle, and for the pigs.

SEA WEED.

The shore farmer will watch diligently for the fall storms and with every tide will gather the floating wreck of the sea. Much of it is swept back into the sea again, without this constant care. It is a very valuable addition to the fertilizers of the soil, and no cultivator who has the opportunity to gather these weeds should neglect to do so.

TRANSPLANT TREES.

Pears and apples, we think, do better when put out in the fall than in the spring. This month is the time to plant that long deferred orchard. Make thorough work with the holes or borders where you set the trees. Dig holes four or five feet in diameter, and at least two deep. Fill in with bones and compost so that the tree shall have a stock of food for years to come. Now is a good time to plant deciduous ornamental trees by the roadside. They greatly improve the appearance of a farm house, and add to the market value of a farm. [See articles on those subjects in this number.]

PRUINING TREES AND VINES

may be attended to the latter part of the month. Young trees may be trained to almost any shape by timely trimming. It is just as easy to form broad symmetrical heads, that will give ample room for the fruit, as to have narrow ill shaped ones, with inter lacing branches. In the fall the farmer has leisure to attend to these small things and to examine the condition of every tree.

MANURE YOUR FRUIT TREES.

Do this especially, if they are not vigorous and healthy. Stunted pear trees are often started by a generous mulch of stable manure in the fall. It keeps the roots warm during the winter, and a large amount of plant food leaches down to the roots. We have found nothing better than this for dwarf pear trees. They want an abundance of rich food in the fall. These trees fail more frequently from neglect than from any other cause. The quince roots are short and the food must be brought to them if you would see them vigorous and fruitful.—Ed.

CALENDAR OF OPERATIONS.

OCTOBER, 1856.

[We give from month to month, besides our leading article, "Work for the Month," a Calendar of some of the more important operations in the field, garden, &c. These are adapted to the latitudes of 41° to 42°. A little allowance must be made for each degree of latitude—later north, earlier south. An early season, or a late one advances or retards operations, so that we shall need to revise and adapt these tables to each year.

The letters f. m. l. refer to *first*, *middle*, and *last* of the month.

Doubling the letters thus: ff., mm., or ll., gives emphasis to the particular period indicated.]

FARM.

Barn-yards—Keep a good supply of muck spread over them. If the manure is washed by the rains, see that the liquid is absorbed by straw, weeds, loam and muck, instead of running away by the road side. It is well to conduct it into a tank or cistern.

Barns—Repair if needful, making them proof against the cold winds and drifting snows of next winter.

Beets—Harvest those for stock before frosts, as they will not keep well after freezing.

Beeves—Fatten early as it will require less food now than in cold weather.

Buildings—Keep in good repair and well covered with white-wash or paint. The latter part of this month is a better time for painting than during the warm weather of spring.

Cellars—Keep clean and sweet, with plenty of ventilation during dry weather. Admit cool air freely, only keeping from freezing.

Compost—Continue to collect leaves, peat, sea-weed, potato tops, fish, weeds &c., ff. mm. ll.

Corn—Cut up and shock early, or before heavy frosts have injured the stalks for fodder. Gather the soundest for seed if not already done. See directions for last month and an article elsewhere in this number. Husk dry, house the "butts" as soon as may be, before the severe storms of autumn have deprived them of their sweetness. Harvesting his crop is one of the chief operations of October. See that the cribs are well ventilated, rats and mice excluded.

Cows—Supply those giving milk with extra feed as the grass fails. Soiling crops, turnip tops, pumpkins, tomatoes &c., should be fed to them now.

Draining wet soils—Continue f. m. l., or until they are ALL reclaimed, and rendered *profitable* for culture.

Economy of the Farm—Fatten cattle early, it will take less food. Have stock of all kinds in good flesh before cold weather; they will winter better at less cost and be more valuable in the spring. Feed out turnip and cabbage leaves rather than allow them to molder in heaps. Thresh grain and remove it from the reach of rats and mice. Make manures and compost upon the farm instead of paying a large amount for an imported article. Repair buildings, tools, wagons, harnesses &c., as needed, remembering that a "stitch in time saves nine."

Fences—Keep an eye to, both around your corn fields and winter grain.

Fruit—See Orchard.

Grain Stacks—Cart in and thresh if not already done; save all the straw for feeding and bedding next winter.

Hogs—See swine.

Manures—Continue *manufacturing* both in the barn-yard and hog pen, ff. mm. ll.

Muck—Get out a good supply for fall and winter use leaving large heaps near the hog-pens and stables, each load of which if properly used will give the same amount of good manure in the spring.

Night Soil—Manufacture No. 1 Poudrette, by mixing muck, or the bottoms of charcoal pits with the contents of the privy.

Potatoes—Dig in dry weather and store them in the cellar with as little exposure to the sun as possible.

Pumpkins for late keeping—Expose to air and wind in a dry place, but not so late as to freeze them.

Swine—Fatten early with *cooked* food, using corn, pumpkins, tomatoes, apples, &c. Hogs will make the most and the best manure while fattening. Keep their yards and pens well supplied with muck, straw, turf, loam, leaves, &c. It has been well remarked that hogs should pay for their trouble and much of their food while fattening by the manure they make during the time.

Tools—Put away those not in use in their appropriate places under cover, repairing them if needed, as opportunity offers.

Turnips—will increase in size during the whole of this month. They need not be harvested in this latitude before November. Keep free from weeds and the ground well stirred.

Weeds—Continue to gather late ones and carry to the hog pen and manure heaps. Let no seeds fall upon the fields.

Wheat and Rye—Keep cattle and especially sheep from feeding it down, thus exposing the roots to the action of sun and frost.

ORCHARD AND NURSERY.

Apples—Gather winter varieties with care and carry them to the fruit room. Pick them during dry weather and if they are put in barrels, allow the heads to remain off for a week or until the sweating process is completed. See article elsewhere on setting out Trees.

Blackberries—Plant as soon as the frost has deprived them of their foliage.

Buddings performed last month—Loosen bandages ff.

Cherry Trees—Plant out standards during the latter part of the month, or at any time after heavy frosts.

Economy of land.—Plant out an orchard of apple, pear or cherry trees in rows say 25 or 30 feet apart, and set out Raspberries or Blackberries between them, bringing the berries in a line with the trees so that the whole ground can be worked for a few years with the plow or cultivator. Both of these smaller fruits do well in a partial shade, which the fruit trees will soon make. The ground must be manured, commensurate with the crops expected from it.

Evergreens—May be transplanted early in this month.

Fruit Trees of all kinds may be set out this month though the Peach, Nectarine and Apricot, are more certain to live when transplanted in early spring.

Ground for Orchard or Nursery—Prepare by manuring, and subsoiling or trenching.

Orchards—Renovate the neglected and unthrifty by manuring and plowing or spading around the trees and spreading a few shovelfulls of lime around each. Pruning may also be done at any time, but in very cold latitudes it is better to defer it till February. This is the month of all others to set out new orchards of apple, pear, cherry and quince trees. A mixture of two thirds muck and one third yard manure is a good compost to use about the roots.

Pears—Gather late varieties and lay away in the fruit room. Set out trees early in the month.

Planting Ornamental and Fruit Trees—Commence as soon as they have shed their foliage; early fall planting is much better than late.

Pruning may be done at any time during the month

Raspberries—Set out plants m. to l. or as soon as the leaves are off.

Seeds of Apples, Pears, Quinces, Cherries, Plums, Peaches, Magnolia, Hawthorn, Chionanthus &c.—Plant f. to m. or put in boxes of earth or sand.

Transplanting both of trees and shrubs—Attend to during the month, m. to l. in this latitude.

Weeds—Permit none to encumber the ground even at this season, nor allow them to sow seed for a future crop.

KITCHEN AND FRUIT GARDEN.

Asparagus—Cover old beds with coarse manure m. to l. Plant out new beds trenching the ground and manuring heavily.

Beets—Harvest before heavy frosts and keep in a cool cellar where they will not freeze.

Blackberries—Make plantations of New-Rochelle at any time after frosts have killed the foliage.

Cabbage—Prick out in cold frames m. to l.

Cardoons—Earth up f. m. l. in dry weather.

Carrots—Dig m. to l. and store in cellar.

Cauliflower.—Set in frames for winter.

Celery—Earth up during dry weather and when there is not so much as dew on.

Currants—Prune and set out m. to l. Cuttings may be made. See article on another page.

Earthing up—Attend to during this month, only in dry weather. Tie the branches of plants requiring blanching with bass matting and draw the earth carefully around them taking care not to bruise or cover the heart of the plants.

Economy of the Garden—Do not allow any vegetable to decay on the ground. Cucumbers, tomatoes, pumpkins, squashes, &c., should all be gathered and boiled with the "mess" for hogs. Collect the cabbage, turnip and beet leaves with the small roots for cattle; potato-tops, vines and weeds should be given to swine for manure.

Endive—Blanch, tying up branches and earthing up each week.

Frames—Have in readiness for lettuce, cabbage, cauliflowers, &c., sown last month; they will be wanted for these plants m. to l.

Gooseberries—Set out m. to l.; make cuttings of and plant at the same time, pruning if necessary.

Grape Vines—Remove layers which are well established; take down tender vines and cover with earth.

Herbs—Clean out, divide, manure and reset hardy ones throwing a little earth or coarse manure over them; take up tender varieties and put in frames or houses.

Hoes should not be laid aside before November. Many weeds come up during the latter part of the season and quickly go to seed if not disturbed by the hoe during this month.

Lettuce—Prick out in frames m. to l.

Mushroom beds—Collect spawn and make ff.; attend to former beds, watering or covering as is necessary.

Nasturtiums—Gather ff.

Onions—Plant for seed covering with litter.

Parsnips—Take up what are required during the winter, covering with sand or earth in the cellar; the remainder will keep better in the ground.

Potatoes—Dig ff. to m.

Raspberries—Make plantations ff. trenching or subsoiling the ground, using muck compost freely. Bend down the canes and cover with earth or litter before the ground freezes.

Roots—Take up tender varieties first, in dry weather.

Rhubarb—Plant out f. to m. It is better to plant in the fall as it starts very early in the spring. Sow seed f. to m.

Salsify—Dig and cover with earth or sand for fall and winter use, leaving a portion in the ground for spring.

Seeds gather and label with care putting them out of the reach of mice.

Squashes and pumpkins—Place in an airy situation out of the reach of storms. Do not allow them to freeze before being carried to a cool dry cellar.

Strawberry Beds made last month—Keep free from weeds; watering in dry weather. Beds may still be made ff. mulching with coarse manure or straw to protect them during the winter.

Turnips—Hoe and thin out late plantings. The season must be the guide for harvesting; for as they grow very late in the season and will bear pretty heavy frosts, it is only necessary to harvest them before the ground freezes.

Weeds—Continue to destroy.

FLOWER GARDEN AND LAWN.

Anemones and Ranunculuses—Plant m. to l.

Annuals—Remove those done blooming. Sow a few hardy ff. in frames for early spring.

Bedded plants, such as Geraniums, Fuchsias, Heliotropes, Abutilons, &c., should be lifted early and potted or packed in boxes and transferred to the Greenhouse or a cool dry cellar.

Borders—Keep free from weeds, raking off leaves, &c.

Bulbs—Plant borders and beds ff. See last month's directions, page 281.

Carnations and Picotees—Pot layers f. to m.; cover plants remaining out with coarse manure or litter ll.

Chrysanthemums—Tie to stakes and give liquid manure, soap-suds, &c., ff., complete making cuttings of.

Crocus and Crown Imperials—Plant f. m. l. see article in September number.

Cuttings—Make and plant f. to m.

Dahlias—Take up before severe frosts, labelling and putting away in cool dry cellar.

Early blooming plants and shrubs should be set out this month; they will bloom much more freely than if deferred till spring.

Evergreens—Plant ff. to m.; keep the roots from becoming dry while out of the ground which should be as short a time as possible.

Gladiolas—Take up m. to l. and store with dahlias.

Grass—Mow ff. and rake off leaves.

Gravel Walks—Weed and rake f. to m.

Hoe until the frosts have destroyed all the weeds.

Hyacinths—Plant f. m. l. as directed last month.

Iris, Jonquil and Narcissus—Plant during the month.

Lilies—Plant ff. to m. See September number.

Pansies raised from seed—Set out in a frame or cover with leaves.

Peonies—Transplant m. to l. and they will bloom next season.

Perennials of all kinds may be transplanted during the month.

Pyrus Japonica—Plant m. to l.

Seeds—Gather and label with care.

Shrubs—Plant m. to l.

Snowdrop—Plant ff. if not done last month.

Stocks and Wall Flowers—Take up and pot, keeping shaded.

Transplanting of all hardy flowering shrubs, Evergreen and deciduous shade trees, perennials, &c., may be done at any time during the month.

Tulips—Plant f. m. l. see article page 282 September number.

Verbenas and Petunias—Separate and pot layers for winter and spring blooming.

GREEN AND HOT HOUSES.

Air freely, especially graperies. Tender plants which bear but little exposure should be aired only during mild weather, closing early at night.

Achimines and Gloxinias done blooming—Place on a dry shelf until spring.

Azalias—Put in winter quarters, watering sparingly.

Bark Beds—Renew or renovate ff.

Camellias—Bud and arrange in winter situations. Water and syringe freely.

Chrysanthemums for late blooming—Take inside and water with liquid manure.

Deutzias, Spireas, &c., may be potted now for blooming in the Greenhouse.

Figs—Take to vinery or cold grapery, and water sparingly after the fruit is gathered.

Fires—Keep up a moderate heat in the hot houses.

Fuchsias done blooming—Cut in and place away under the stage watering sparingly.

Glass, Flues, &c.—Repair ff. if not already done.

Grapes may be kept fresh on the vines for a long time by airing freely in good weather. Vines in Greenhouses should have their late wood shortened in, and decayed leaves picked off; those in cold houses air freely as soon as the fruit is matured, to ripen off the wood.

Houses—Keep clean with sashes, pullies, &c., in good order, and arrangements perfected for artificial heat.

Housing Plants—Complete before the frost has marred the beauty of fine specimens.

Hyacinths—Pot for early bloom.

Leaves—Pick of decayed ones and cleanse others when taken into the house.

Pansias and Daisies for winter bloom should be potted now.

BOOKS ON AGRICULTURE, HORTICULTURE, &C. We are continually applied to for these, and are always ready to furnish to our subscribers any book they may desire, sending it to them *post paid* on receiving the retail price. This is, however, not our legitimate business and we only do it as a matter of accommodation. The same may be said of implements, manures, &c., &c. We have not the slightest connection with, or interest in any business except publishing this paper. Those desiring books, &c., will generally find them announced in our advertising columns. Messrs. C. M. Saxton, & Co., have in this number a very convenient table of books with the price given and the method of obtaining them postage free. This is a reliable house, and we can commend their advertisement to all wanting books.—ED.

WHEN, AND HOW TO SET OUT TREES.

1. We advise to set out most kinds of fruit trees in the Fall, as soon as may be after the leaves have dropped from them. Peach, apricot, and nectarine trees are transplanted more safely in the Spring, as early as the ground will admit being worked.

2. Deciduous shade trees and shrubs, that is, those which shed their leaves in Autumn, should be set as soon as the leaves fall.

The above two rules do not apply to very cold latitudes, where the ground remains deeply frozen for four or five months in the year. In such localities, early Spring transplanting is thought to be the safest.

3. Evergreen trees and shrubs are best transplanted in May, June, August, or September at the North—earlier at the South.

4. In taking up trees, *great care* should be used to save unbroken as many as possible of the very small roots and fibres, even those so minute as to be scarcely seen without a magnifying glass. Upon the number of these, which are really the *feeders* of the tree, will depend its future growth and vigor. Never pull up a tree rudely, or cut off its roots with a spade, except, perhaps, some of its longer large roots. Leave the tap-root moderately long. Before lifting a tree, loosen the soil around it well, and then take it up carefully. Proper care in this particular will double the chance of its surviving, and render it ten-fold more valuable afterwards.

5. While out of the ground, the roots should on no account be exposed to the sun or dry winds. If not set out immediately, let them be covered and kept damp—*not wet*. Too much wet, warm packing is almost as dangerous as dryness.

6. Dig WIDE, DEEP HOLES, to be filled with GOOD SURFACE SOIL. Here lies one of the great secrets of successful fruit-growing. No matter how poor the original soil, it is always comparatively easy to dig out a large hole, say two to two and one-half feet deep, and five to eight feet in diameter, and fill it in with good soil for the future bed of the tree. The air from which they derive much nourishment is just as good over a barren sandy field as over a fertile one, and we can always get good soil enough for the tree to grow in, even if it has to be carted a mile.

A tree set out in the best manner is capital well invested. If a load of good soil to fill in around the roots of each tree costs even one dollar per tree, *that dollar is well invested*—the tree will in a short time pay back a large interest annually. The tree poorly set in poor soil may repay the first cost and annual care. If supplied with good soil, it will require no more after care than in the other case, while it will give two, three, four, five, perhaps ten times as much fruit. We can not urge this point too strongly.

7. *The Soil.*—If the ground designed for fruit or shade trees has a good surface soil, dig the holes as follows: Throw out a few inches of the best soil upon the surface, leaving it near by the holes. All below this should be spread at a distance. Then fill in the bottom with the soil near by, and upon this set the trees. Complete the filling with the best top soil gathered from some distance around each hole. Unless the ground is already quite rich, it is well to mix with the filling a good supply of rotten manure, muck, or decayed leaves, &c. We know of nothing better to put in the soil around the roots of all fruit trees than ground bones. They need not be finely ground. The finest portions will furnish immediate pabulum or food to the roots, while the coarser portions will decay gradually, and yield an annual supply of nutriment through a long series of years. In the absence of a bone mill, bones coarsely broken with a hammer will serve an excellent purpose. But even with bones, it is well to add a little rotten manure for the immediate wants of the roots. Remember that after a tree has been set out, and its roots have commenced to grow, you can not readily replace a poor soil with a better one, nor can you mix with it a supply of fertilizers. The after improving will necessarily be by means of liquid manures. *Therefore prepare a permanently rich soil at first.*

8. *Setting out the Trees.*—Here, also, a little, yes, a good deal of care, will pay. Having taken up the trees as directed above, fill up the several holes, so that when they have settled, each tree will stand about as deep as when it grew originally in the nursery. Then set in the trees, leaving the roots free, and extended in their natural position. Do not shovel in the soil upon them in masses, but sprinkle it in among and around the roots, (jarring the tree with the hand occasionally,) and press it down lightly. This done, fill up the rest of the hole with good soil, as directed above.

The ground should be left a little elevated around the trees, to allow for settling. It is well to add even more than this to support the tree during the winter, and dig away the surplus in the Spring.

If the ground is dry at the time of setting, or if dry weather succeeds, an occasional watering should be given, just enough to keep the ground damp, but not enough to bake it, or make it wet and cold. The object should be to get the fibres started before all growth is cut off by frost. If much water remains about the roots during Winter, there will be more expansion and contraction by frost, and the tender roots will be more torn and broken thereby. We would recommend thorough under-draining for all ground on which fruit trees are to grow, but only those who are thoroughly convinced of the utility of draining generally, would heed our suggestions in this respect, while, should we urge this point, many would be deterred from setting out trees at all, on account of the labor required. While draining, like the other operations we have laid down, would pay well, it is not indispensable. Besides, the ground may be drained subsequently by running drains between the rows of trees.

Puddling Trees.—This is a method of treating the roots after taking them up, highly recommended by some. It is done thus: A mixture of say two-thirds loamy soil, and one-third cow dung, is put into a

half hogshead, or in a hole in the ground, and water enough added to make a *puddle* somewhat thick, but too thin to be taken up on a shovel. Into this the roots are dipped. It furnishes manure directly to the fibres, and is to them what soaking seed in liquid manure, or rolling it in plaster, &c., is to the grain crop. For trees which are carried far, or are long out of the ground, this treatment is highly beneficial. For fresh roots in a good soil, it is objectionable, since it mats the small fibres together too much. This objection is not so valid when the puddle is made quite thin.—Ed.

RURAL CEMETERIES.

The founding of rural cemeteries in every part of our land is one of the very pleasing signs of the times. It indicates an advancing civilization and refinement. It shows that humanity is not dying out from among us; that there is still a profound love of Nature, and that, absorbed as we may be in the pursuit of wealth, honor and pleasure, we do not altogether forget our mortality.

Some very good people, however, still cling to the old-fashioned burying-ground, partly through the force of old attachments and associations, and partly from a dislike of all modern innovation and change. It may be well, therefore, for us to keep this subject before the people, and to present such thoughts upon it as may from time to time occur to us.

The old style grave-yard answered very well in the infancy of our settlements. Roads were then new and rough, and it was inconvenient to carry the dead any distance from the church or the centre of population. The first inhabitants, moreover, were busily occupied in felling the forests, clearing up the lands, and preparing them for the uses of agriculture. They had neither time nor money to build fine houses, to lay out ample grounds, and to adorn them with trees and walks, and fountains and flowers. All they could do was to provide for the present necessities and comforts of life. They built log houses or plain frame ones: if they indulged in the luxury of a "front yard," it was planted with a few locusts or poplars and lilacs, which took care of themselves. This was the extent of their landscape gardening. Their burying-grounds corresponded with their other improvements. They were strictly burying-grounds, and nothing else—small, square fields behind the meeting-house, or on some neighboring hill open to the winds, and to the cattle, too—where there was just room to bury the people, provided the space was duly economized. The bodies were interred close together, in long melancholy rows, like so many bricks. This was the custom everywhere, and it was all that the people had time to do. But now the times have changed. Thanks to our industrious forefathers, the forests are now cleared away, the fields are ready for the plow, roads and bridges and school-houses have been built, and our general style of living has become comfortable, and often elegant. We now erect splendid churches, our private dwellings are neat and tasteful, and sometimes stately and grand. We have gardens and lawns planted with rare trees, shrubs and vines, to make our homes attractive. Shall we then make no improvement in our burial-places? Duty to the dead and the living requires us to do so. Neglect of this implies unpardonable thoughtlessness and absorption in selfish pursuits, a disregard for the higher impulses of humanity, and even for the interests of religion. It is commonly conceded that the abode of the living, with its appendages, is an exponent of the taste and character of its occupants. As houses improve and their comforts and elegances multiply, so, as a general rule, does society improve. May we not with equal propriety resort to the houses of the dead for an index of the real state of society?

Rural cemeteries are demanded on the score of health. A church-yard, hemmed in as it often is by a dense population, cannot be as suitable a place for interments as the hill-sides and plains of the open country. Much worse is burial in crowded charnels beneath the floors of a church.

Cemeteries as now planned are generally safe from any future encroachment. It is a very painful circumstance whenever it becomes necessary, or is thought to be so, for a burial-place to be disturbed by the laying out of streets through its hallowed grounds. Cemeteries, therefore, should be established remote from the centre of business, and in places where there is no human probability of their being ever desecrated in this manner. Our better feelings demand a place removed from the clamor of rising Babels, quite away from the rumbling of wheels and the tread of noisy multitudes; a place where we can wander and be alone with nature and nature's God; where the fading leaves may remind us of our mortality, and the unchanging evergreen may also symbolize our immortality.

The desire for a burial-place amid rural scenes is not the sickly sentimentality of feeble minds. Men of the strongest intellect and profoundest learning have shown the same predilection. Not to mention others, we now allude to the illustrious name of Webster. During his later years, he expressed a strong desire to be buried on the hill-side of his Marshfield estate, overlooking the wide-bosomed sea. On one of his last visits to the spot where now lie his remains, he made this touching remark: "This will be my home; and here three monuments will soon be erected; one for the mother of my children, one each for Julia and Edward, and there will be plenty of room in front for the little ones that must soon follow them."

And this suggests the thought that rural cemeteries have a social and family aspect. Good men of old did not forget the ties of kindred even in death. The patriarch Jacob, when about to die in a foreign land, commanded his descendants, saying, "Bury me not in Egypt, but I will lie with my fathers." And the dying Joseph gave orders that his bones should be carried from the land of the Pharaohs to the home of his ancestors, and the promised abode of his descendants in Canaan. It is one of the bitterest thoughts to a traveller dying in foreign countries, that he must be buried among strangers. And though it cannot extract the sting from death, nor affect the condition of our disembodied spirits, it is yet most pleasing and comforting to think of resting at last by the side of our endeared kindred. It seems to give us a sort of companionship even in death, and suggests the idea and the hope of a reunion in heaven.

In selecting a spot for a cemetery, care should be taken to have it as centrally situated as possible for the whole population. It should be easily approached in all weathers, and at all seasons of the year. The soil should be dry naturally, or made so by under-draining. Several main carriage roads should be laid out through the grounds, and from these, footpaths should lead to every burial lot. Ample space should be left between the lots for the planting of trees. The common practice of crowding trees, large and small, into the lots and among the graves, is very objectionable, for reasons which will be obvious on a little reflection.

The kind of trees most suitable for cemeteries does not seem to be universally agreed upon. Some persons would plant nothing but weeping willows: others, again, have an equal partiality for evergreens. But why not plant both? The willow may fitly represent human sorrow, and the evergreen human faith and hope. There are also other pendulous trees, such as the European weeping ash, linden, birch, beech, elm, &c., which are as significant and more hardy than the common weeping willow. There is a new variety of willow, called the new American weeping willow, somewhat dwarfish in its growth, which is perfectly hardy and very beautiful. Its small size recommends it for use in or near burial lots. Evergreen trees, we think, should predominate somewhat in a rural cemetery. Those of large growth, as the pines and spruces, should be planted on the margin of the grounds, or in large open spaces, while the smaller trees, or those which can easily be kept so, should be set within or near the lots. Of these last we may mention the juniper, yew, arbor vitæ, hemlock, mahonia, holly, &c.

The practice of surrounding burial lots with fences, whether of wood or iron, is much to be reprehended. Wood soon rots, and iron rusts and breaks in a few years, unless very carefully painted and watched over. And aside from this, the appearance of such stiff enclosures, with their pickets and padlocks and paint, is faulty both on the score of taste and of humanity. They are out of keeping with the open and free aspect of nature. They have an exclusive, suspicious look. Why not enclose one's ground with a low hedge, or simply indicate its boundaries by inconspicuous posts of granite or marble? The whole cemetery would then present the appearance of a beautiful piece of landscape gardening, of a select portion of the earth's surface, protected

from all intrusion by a firm outer wall, and embellished within by the hand of art, and made the quiet resting place of those who, in death at least, have a common brotherhood.—[Ed.

WHY CLAY BENEFITS SANDY SOILS.

In a former article on the "Profitableness of Capital Invested in Improving Poor Land," we gave, in illustration, some results obtained by adding 100 and 150 loads of clay to a comparatively barren, sandy field. In addition to the isolated example given, besides which a large number of similar cases might be brought forward, we propose now to state some of the principles involved in cultivation, which would lead us to expect just such profitable results from changing the physical character of sandy soils by the addition of clay.

It is now generally admitted by intelligent cultivators, of the soil, as well as by scientific investigators, that while all kinds of growing plants derive a small portion of their sustenance from the soil through their roots, their principal food—that is, the particles which go to increase their bulk—comes from the air through the medium of the leaves. If we take a piece of rotten wood, rub it to a fine powder and throw it into the air it immediately becomes invisible. A mass of vegetable, either burned or rotted, disappear into the atmosphere, and from their altered chemical condition or from their minute division they are no longer perceptible to the vision. These fine particles are collected by the leaves again and enter into the composition of growing substances.

The food thus collected by leaves is carried by the circulating *sap* down to the different parts of the plants, and deposited where it is needed in the process of growth. The sap, on the contrary, is gathered from the soil through open mouths (spongioles) upon the extremities of the fine rootlets, and ascends through the inner wood, or central portions of the plant stalk; thence circulates through the leaves, gathering in its course the food collected by them, and it then descends through the outer wood, or external portions of the stalk, depositing the food where it is needed to increase the bulk of the plant.

The amount of food collected by the leaves depends upon the extent of leaf-surface, and upon the continual change of air, so that fresh supplies of food may be furnished as fast as one portion of the air is exhausted. On this account it is probable that plants grow faster during gentle winds, than when the air is calm and comparatively motionless. But it matters not how large may be the leaf-surface, nor how great may be the supply of food furnished by the air, the plant will not grow rapidly *if there is not an abundant supply of sap* to carry this food to the points where it is needed. Much of the sap that ascends is evaporated from the surface of the leaves, and in dry weather it often happens that nearly all the moisture collected by the roots is thus lost, and, as a consequence, the plant languishes, or is literally starved to death.

This view of the subject reaches an important practical lesson—viz: that careful attention should be given to furnishing an abundance of sap by a well-developed system of roots. These roots should go down into the soil far enough to be beyond the reach of the sun's drying effect. To accomplish this, the soil must be stirred deeply to admit the air. In most soils freely-circulating air is necessary to destroy or change poisonous substances. But of this we do not propose here to speak. We will now only refer to the

Mechanical Structure of the Soil, as relates to its fineness and coarseness.—The sap absorbing roots of all plants are exceedingly small—so small that they can not be seen by the unaided eye. When we pull up a stalk of corn, for instance, we only draw up the larger, stronger roots. There is left behind by any single stalk, millions of tender rootlets, which can only be found by long continued and careful washing of a portion of the soil, and the use of a magnifying glass.

The practical point we are aiming at is, that these sap-absorbing roots are so very small, that they can not grow in any situation where there is not a sufficiency of very fine, impalpable soil, to afford a medium for their growth. Small roots, large enough to be visible to the eye, cannot grow in a medium composed wholly of gravel stones. But fine sand grains are much larger compared with sap-absorbing rootlets, than are gravel stones the size of chestnuts compared with roots no larger than a cambric needle.

The adaptability of a soil to the growth of these fine rootlets, and, in a great measure, its fertility, depends upon the amount of impalpable material—that is, earthy substances so fine that when rubbed between the fingers there is no perception of roughness. We know that common clay is such a substance as this. It feels smooth, or salvy, so to speak when rubbed in the hand.

It is on this account that we often find clay one of the very best fertilizers that can be added to a sandy soil. The particles of sand making up such a soil are too coarse to furnish a medium of growth to the sap-absorbing rootlets. The addition of the fine clay particles supplies the want.

To test any soil in reference to this point, take a portion and put it into a vessel; add four or five times its bulk of water; stir well; let it stand two or three minutes; then pour off the water into a clean tin or glass vessel, and let it stand perfectly still for a few hours, or till it becomes quite clear. If there does not settle to the bottom of the water poured off a considerable portion of fine, impalpable earthly material, equal in weight to from one-twentieth to one-tenth of the original soil, we may safely conclude that it does not contain enough of fine soil to support the sap-absorbing rootlets of any plant. Manures added to such a soil may stimulate the growth of greater length of root, and lead them to a greater distance in search of moisture; but the most feasible means of improvement is, to bring about a change in the mechanical structure. Frequent stirring and exposure to the air and frost, which disintegrate the coarser particles and furnish more of the fine material, are beneficial; but we believe the most rapid and, in the end the most economical improvement of such soils, is to add to them a liberal supply of fine clay.

We venture the opinion, that on any sandy soil, or even on sandy loam, a few loads of fine clay thoroughly mingled with it will, in the course of a few years, produce more marked effects than half as many loads of the best organic manure. When clay is so added, it remains a permanent improvement, unless the soil is subjected to running water that will wash out the clay again.

The amount of clay that may be profitably added to any soil, will depend upon its present necessity or physical condition. On many soils ten loads of clay per acre, will show a marked effect, while on most very sandy fields, one hundred loads or more per acre will be found a most profitable outlay. We earnestly advise those who have light, coarse, or sandy fields, with clay accessible, to ponder this subject well, and to try a portion, at least, with a good admixture of clay.—Ed.

HOW TO SEND POULTRY TO MARKET.

To the Editor of the American Agriculturist.

My daily observation in the poultry market of this city, of the loss suffered by poultry raisers for want of a little care, or else want of proper knowledge, prompts me to offer a word, with the hope that some abler pen will continue the subject. It is mortifying to me to see so much good poultry sold by farmers at half price, simply because not nicely dressed. Half-dressed, half-fattened fowls will not bring half-price. I will not attempt to describe the best method of fattening, but leaving that to others I will say, that only a little more fat put upon a fowl after it is in bare passable order will not unfrequently double the value.

Turkeys and geese should be killed with great care to keep them from bruising themselves. A very good plan is to tie their wings, and hang them on a pole by their legs, before cutting off the head. The same may be said of other fowls.

All kinds of poultry should be "dry picked" if to be carried far to market, as they keep better if dressed in this way. If scalded, the water should be just below the boiling point. In any case be very careful not to tear the skin or rub off the cuticle (or outer skin) from the legs. After being nicely picked, wash in clean warm soap-suds, and then "plump" them—as the Jersey men call it—that is hold them in boiling water about five seconds.

Draw back the skin and cut off the neck bone near the body, and then draw the skin over again and tie it tightly with a string. This keeps the blood from running over and disfiguring the bodies.

When all the animal heat is entirely gone pack them in boxes of about 200 lbs., using clean rye straw as this is less heating than other kinds. A little attention to these hints will materially increase the price and

give greater satisfaction to the producer, seller, and consumer.

ISAAC EMENS, 226 Front St.

NEW-YORK, September 8, 1856.

[The above hints are timely and to the point. We have long since ceased to buy any dressed poultry in this city, and since our professional duties have called us to examine particularly the various city markets from week to week, we have declined eating poultry of any kind purchased from them ready dressed, no matter how nicely it may be sewed up. Any one who should see the hundreds of boxes of thin, banged,bloody, skin-broken things, called chickens, weekly sent here would come to the same conclusion. There is a striking difference in this respect between the New-York markets, and those of Philadelphia, New-Orleans, and some other cities. In Philadelphia the long rows of plump, clean, dry fowls exhibited upon clean tables tempt the epicure to buy. Here poultry can only be enjoyed by those who have never visited the Washington or Fulton market stands.—ED.

A TRIAL OF MILLET.

To the Editor of the American Agriculturist.

I promised you an account of two and-a-half acres of millet which I sowed last spring, but it is hardly worth reporting as it did not turn out very well. The seed came up finely but the "bitter weeds" kept it back so that it turned out only about one ton to the acre. Had it all been like about one quarter of an acre, where there were no bitter weeds it would doubtless have yielded three tons to the acre.

Cyrill Read Esq., one of our largest and best farmers, cut five tons of millet from 1½ acres. The land was an old meadow that had not been taken up in a number of years. It was plowed last fall, and in the spring cross-plowed and six cords of stable manure turned in, then planted with corn. The corn being distroyed by the worms it was sowed to millet—half a bushel of seed to the acre. Mr. Read thinks it would have been better to have sowed more seed. I send you by express a sample of Mr. Reads millet, also two stalks of the "sugar millet" of which I received about a tea-spoonfull of seed from the Patent Office. It was sown on a very rich piece of ground and came up finely. I think it more valuable than the other variety because it heads larger and the leaves are more numerous and broader. You will do me an especial favor if you can tell me where I can procure the "Sugar Millet" seed, as I would like to experiment further with it. Millet seems to be very easily raised and stands the drouth better than any other fodder.

I have told my millet story Mr. Editor. Will some one else follow suit? I should be pleased to see experience of others published.

SOUTH SEEKONK, Mass. E. A.

August 19, 1856.

[The specimen and this description came to hand just too late for our last issue. We have placed the sample where it can be seen by any one calling. We measured the stalks and found them 6½ feet in length. The heads are not quite so heavy as some we have examined, but this could hardly be expected where there is such a prodigious growth of stalk. Can any one inform Mr. Aborn, about the Sugar Millet seed?—ED.]

WRITING FOR AGRICULTURAL JOURNALS.

Every farmer at all accustomed to use the pen should occasionally contribute to some paper. Probably not one in a hundred, who might do this acceptably, ever makes the attempt. Farmers as a class have few aspirations for literary fame, and are much more ready to read the teachings of others, than to impart their own experience. Some so overtax their muscles with labor, that they have no heart for writing in the intervals of work. Some distrust their own ability to use good English. Some could write just as well as not, but have never thought they had any experience worth recording. Whatever the cause may be, few of them write.

We doubt not that some of them have good reasons, but many have not; and we wish to enlist their contributions, both for their own sakes, and for that of our readers, as well as ourselves.

We never yet visited a farm or even a garden, without getting some new ideas that were of service to us in our own operations. We are cultivators of the soil, and every new item from the note-books of our fellow-laborers is a direct help to us. Again; such articles coming directly from those who hold the plow, show their wants, and enable us to draw from our own experience and other sources such teachings as shall be most serviceable to them. These communications from our readers are short visits, which we can immediately reciprocate in short articles. Could we visit the fields of our neighbors and talk with them across the fence, we could doubtless offer suggestions that would be of more value to them than any thing we can write. Their communications will enable us to give the best substitute for these familiar field lectures. As it now is, we often have to draw the bow at a venture, sure only that the topics we treat of will meet somebody's wants, for they have first met our own.

But these communications would be profitable to all our readers. Cultivators form a common brotherhood, and the "esprit du corps" ought to be as strong among us as in any other calling. Every leaf from your note-book will help every cultivator at some stage of his operations. What would you have given for your present experience and knowledge of the principles of husbandry ten years ago? How many foolish undertakings would it have prevented, and how many wise ones would it have prompted you to? It is doubtless worth thousands of dollars to you. Now, for the benefit of the inexperienced, who always form a portion of our readers, draw from the store-house of your own dear-bought experience, and tell us what may be done economically upon the farm, and what quicksands and quagmires we ought to avoid. Write for the benefit of your neighbors.

Write for your own instruction. A man forgets a great deal that he learns, unless he is in the habit of recording his knowledge. Unless you keep a record, you cannot now recall all the details of an experiment that you made two years since. Almost any satisfactory trial of a crop or a fertilizer, of an animal, or of an article of fodder, involves a multitude of particulars that confuse the memory. They should be recorded at the time, and the results. Then a man can give a reason for the faith that is in him. In this way one forms intelligent opinions in regard to the details of farming. He grows in knowledge and in self-reliance, and conducts all his operations upon the farm with much higher satisfaction. The cultivation of the earth is redeemed from a business of drudgery and blind chance to one of intelligence and taste. Will you keep the records, and hand us over the notes?—[ED.

VALUE OF ROOT TOPS—VALUABLE FOR FEEDING.

To the Editor of the American Agriculturist.

Allow me just to hint to your root-raising readers, that the *tops* both of carrots and bagas, are quite valuable if fed out immediately—before they have time to wilt. Cattle will eat them with great eagerness particularly if there is left with the top just the crown of the root as we are apt to.

There is evidently a great amount of food in the tops of an acre of good rank bagas, and if we can manage to make a profitable use of them it will all go to help in making up those small savings with which a farmer must rest content in his vacation. My own course has been to take a team into the field and with a manure fork collect and throw on the waggon the tops, as fast as cut, and cart them to my cattle in another field.

SALISBURY, Ct. WM. J. PETTEE.

September 24, 1856.

NATURAL PLANTS VS. CHEMICAL ANALYSIS.

Mr. Thomas Cole, of Fairfield Co., Ohio, inquires whether the character of a soil, or its adaptability to the growth of particular crops may not be ascertained from a knowledge of the natural grasses and weeds that spring up spontaneously, with as much definiteness as the same question is now determined by chemical analysis, We answer yes, but in the present state of our knowledge, neither of these methods furnish us any very definite information. *Reliable* chemists do not yet undertake to say precisely what constituent or constituents are needed to adapt a particular soil to particular crops. *Reliable* chemists are still investigating the subject, hoping that in the future some definite relation between the inorganic or mineral constituents of the soil and plant may be discovered. During the coming winter we hope to find space and time to discuss the question of how far chemistry can aid the farmer. We hesitate not to say in advance, that three-fourths of what has been written

on this subject is either unsettled theory, or downright humbug.

Some idea of the character of a soil may be gathered from the plants growing naturally upon it, but we have as yet no systematic investigations on this subject. This is one of the questions that should occupy the first attention of a National Bureau of Agriculture—*when we get one.* Our State Agricultural Societies should also give more attention to such questions.

In our view, however, the physical or mechanical condition of a soil, and its climatic location has more to do with the fertility, than the chemical composition, though the latter is not an unimportant consideration. See an article elsewhere, on applying clay to sandy soils, and also one on the same subject in the September number. [Ed.

"IT IS SAID."

Drying Eggs.—"It is said" that Messrs. Thurgar of Albion Mills, Norwich, (Eng.,) have devised a process for drying eggs, so that they will keep good for any length of time. The method reported is as follows: The yolk and white, &c., of the egg are exposed to slow heat, and the moisture is thus driven off. The whole is then reduced to powder and packed up in tins. The material is not necessarily kept air-tight, but may be freely exposed to the air. The powder is used in the ordinary way as eggs are, being mixed with a little water, and is thus an excellent substitute for milk on voyages, besides capable of being used for all cooking purposes in the same way as the fresh egg. The powder will keep any length of time without fear of deterioration.

Choked Cattle.—"It is said" that neat cattle choked by a turnip, potato, &c., may be invariably relieved by pouring into the throat of the animal, from a junk bottle, a pint or so of lamp or sweet oil, at the same time rubbing the throat briskly with the hand. We say that this will often give relief, but not "invariably." It may be well to try this as a first remedy.—[Ed.

Scratches in Horses.—"It is said" that this often troublesome disease, unless very bad, may be cured by washing thoroughly with soap-suds, and then rubbing with lard fried out of salt meat. Keep clean, and wash and grease every other day until a cure is effected. Leaving mud to dry upon the legs of a horse is one great cause of this disease, and many horses are injured by want of care and cleanliness when driven in muddy weather.

Putting Lime into Hay.—"It is said" that lime slacked to powder and sprinkled upon clover partially dried, when it is put into the barn, will act as an absorbent, prevent heat and fermentation, and that the clover will come out in good condition in winter, and cattle eat it readily and thrive well upon it. We would not do it. If cattle are sick and need a little lime water, give it to them, but do not compel them to eat caustic lime daily, or let the hay alone and starve. If lime *must* be used in hay, then dissolve it and use clear lime water only—but salt is far better.—[Ed.

TIM BUNKER GOING TO THE FAIR.

"Dew tell, Squire Bunker, if you're gwine to exhibit at the County Fair this Fall," said Seth Twigs as he lighted his third pipe and took his hat. "I never was tu one of them Fairs in my life; but I have heern tell of the big squashes and cabbage, and I thought you would be after sending up some your garden sass, it is so mighty nice." Seth had kept an eye on the subsoil plow after he found it had no mold-board, and occasionally looked into the Deacon's garden, as well as into Squire Bunker's.

"Shouldn't wonder if I did," replied Tim Bunker. "You see, I went up last year for the first time, not thinking it was worth while to take up anything to show. But I found when I got there that Hookertown was making as good a show as any other town in the county, and there were some things there that took premiums that I could have beaten, even before my garden had the subsoil plow in it. Wife planted a squash at the edge of the carrot bed, and the vine has a half dozen whoppers on it. The big one there will weigh a hundred and fifty pounds, and she declares "that squash must be seen." Then John has a bed of onions, some of them measuring six inches across; and some California potatoes weighing two pounds a-piece. Our Sally is tip-top on bread-making, and says she is bound to take a premium, for the ministers are to be the judges, and will give a righteous award. The bees have done well this year, and whiter honey never was seen than we have in our boxes. The carrots on the subsoiled land of course must go up. I measured one the other day twenty and one-half inches long, and I think I can find a bushel of the same length and size. Yes Sir, Mr. Twigs, we shall all go up to the Fair to-morrow morning."—Ed.

STATE AGRICULTURAL EXHIBITIONS 1856.

Name.	*Where Held.*	*Date.*
American Institute,	N.Y. Crystal Palace,	Sept. 23 to Oct. 25
Illinois	Alton	" 30 Oct. 3
Michigan	Detroit	" 30 " 3
New-York	Watertown	" 30 " 3
Pennsylvania	Pittsburgh	" 30 " 2
Kentucky	Paris	" 30 " 5
Missouri,	Boonville	Oct. 6—10
California	San Jose	" 7—10
Connecticut	New-Haven	" 7—10
National Ag. Show	Philadelphia	" 7—11
North Kentucky	Florence	" 7—11
Minnesota	Minneopolis	" 8—10
Wisconsin	Milwaukie	" 8—10
Iowa	Muscatine	" 8—10
New-Hampshire	Concord	" 8—10
Tennessee	Nashville	" 13—19
Amer. Inst. Cattle Show,	New-York	" 14—16
North Carolina	Raleigh	" 14—17
Georgia	Atlanta	" 20—25
Indiana	Indianapolis	" 20—25
Maryland	Baltimore	" 21—24
Maine	Portland	" 21—24
Virginia,	Richmond	Oct. 28—Nov. 1
Alabama	Montgomery	Nov. 11—14
South Carolina	Columbia	" 11—15
South-Carolina Institute,	Charleston	" 17—22

COUNTY SHOWS FOR 1856.

NEW-YORK.		
Chemung,	Horse-Heads	Oct. 1— 3
Rockland,	New-City	" 8— 9
Steuben,	Bath	" 8— 9
Schuyler,	Watkins	" 8— 9
Seneca,	Waterloo	" 8—10
CONNECTICUT.		
Hartford,	Hartford	Sept. 30—Oct. 3
Middlesex,	Middletown	Oct. 1—3
MASSACHUSETTS.		
Essex,	Newburyport	Oct. 1— 2
Worcester South,	Sturbridge	" 1— 2
Franklin,	Greenfield	" 1— 2
Bristol,	Fall River	" 1— 2
Hampden,	Springfield	" 1— 3
Berkshire,	Pittsfield	" 1— 3
Barnstable,	Barnstable	" 7— 8
Hampshire, Franklin & Hampden,	Northam'n	" 7— 8
Hampshire,	Amherst	" 9—10
NEW-JERSEY		
Cumberland,	Bridgeton	Oct. 1—
Somerset,	Somerville	" 1— 2
OHIO.		
Putnam,	Kalida	Oct. 1— 2
Ashland,	Ashland	" 1— 3
Miami,	Troy	" 1— 3
Jefferson,	Steubenville	" 1— 3
Huron,	Olena	" 1— 3
Belmont,	St. Clairsville	" 1— 3
Darke,	Greenville	" 1— 3
Sandusky,	Fremont	" 1— 3
Muskingum,	Zanesville	" 1— 3
Delaware,	Delaware	" 1— 3
Richland,	Mansfield	" 1— 3
Erie,	Huron	" 1— 3
Clark,	Springfield	" 1— 3
Morgan,	McConnellsville	" 1— 3
Greene,	Xenia	" 1— 3
Stark,	Massilion	" 1— 3
Putnam,	Kalida	" 2— 3
Hocking,	Logan	" 2— 3
Hardin,	Kenton	" 2— 3
Holmes,	Millersburg	" 2— 3
Lake,	Painesville	" 2— 4
Highland,	Hillsboro'	" 3— 4
Pike,	Piketon	" 3— 4
Wayne,	Wooster	" 6— 8
Vinton,	McArthur	" 7—
Williams,	Bryan	" 7— 8
Cuyahoga,	Cleveland	" 7— 9
Mahoning,	Canfield	" 7— 9
Warren,	Lebanon	" 7— 9
Montgomery,	Dayton	" 7— 9
Licking,	Newark	" 8— 9
Ottaway,	Port Clinton	" 8— 9
Wood,	Bowling Green	" 8— 9
Harrison,	Cadiz	" 8—10
Preble,	Eaton	" 8—10
Summit,	Akron	" 8—10
Lorain,	Elyria	" 8—10
Champagne,	Urbana	" 8—10
Washington,	Marietta	" 8—10
Guernsey,	Washington	" 9—10
Ross,	Chillicothe	" 9—10
Hancock,	Finley	" 9—10
Columbiana,	New Lisbon	" 9—11
Morrow,	Mount Gilead	" 9—11
Clinton,	Wilmington	" 10—11
Logan,	Bellefontaine	" 14—16
Pickaway,	Circleville	" 15—17
Adams,	West Union	" 15—17
Richland,	Mansfield	" 15—17
Crawford,	Bucyrus	" 16—17
Union,	Marysville	" 16—17
Coshocton,	Coshocton	" 16—17
Noble,	Sarahsville	" 16—18
Tuscarawas,	Canal Dover	" 16—18
Seneca,	Tiffin	" 22—24
Carroll,	Carrollton	" 28—30
MICHIGAN.		
Calhoun,	Marshall	" 7— 8
Washtenaw,	Ann Arbor	" 7— 9
Branch,	Coldwater	" 7— 9
Shiawassee,	Corunna	" 8— 9
Allegan,	Allegan	" 8— 9
Jackson,	Jackson	" 8—10
Monroe,	Monroe City	" 8—10
Livingston	Howell	" 8—10
Macomb,	Armada Corners	" 9—10
St. Joseph,	Centreville	" 13—14
Ingham,	Mason	" 14—15
Kent,	Grand Rapids	" 14—16
Eaton,	Charlotte	" 15—16
Oakland,	Pontiac	" 15—17
MAINE.		
York,	Saco	Oct. 1— 2
Lincoln,	Tomastown	" 1— 3
Franklin,	Farmington Falls	" 7— 8
Androscoggin,	Lewiston	" 7— 9
North Kennebec,	Waterville	" 7— 9
South Kennebec,	Gardiner	" 7— 9
West Somerset,	Madison Bridge	" 8— 9
North Franklin,	Phillips	" 9—10
Kennebec,	Readfield Corner	" 8—10
Sagadahoc,	Topsham	" 9—11
West Oxford,	Brownfield	" 15—16
ILLINOIS.		
Buel Institute,	Peru	Oct. 7— 9
Rock Island,	——	" 8— 9
Marshall,	Lacon	" 8— 9
Lee,	Dixon	" 8—10
Edgar,	Paris	" 9—10
Lawrence.	Lawrenceville	" 10—11
Ogle,	Byron	" 21—22
IOWA.		
Jefferson,	Fairfield	Oct. 1— 2
Washington,	Washington	" 1— 2
Lee,	West Point	" 1— 3
Van Buren,	Keosaqua	" ——
WISCONSIN.		
Dodge,	Horicon	Oct. 1— 2
Columbia,	Wyocena	" 1— 2
Dane,	Madison	" 2— 3
KENTUCKY.		
Logan,	Russellville	Oct. 1— 3
Union,	Eminence	" 7—10
Washington,	Springfield	" 7—10
Northern Kentucky,	Florence	" 7—11
Warren,	Bowling Green	" 8—10
Southwestern,	Louisville	" 14—18
Central Kentucky,	Danville	" 16—19
Nelson,	Bardstown	" 21—24
MISSOURI.		
South Western,	Springfield	Oct. 1—
Washington & Orange,	Livonia	" 1— 3
Central Missouri,	Boonville	" 6—10
Jackson,	Independence	" 7—11
St. Louis,	St. Louis	" 13—18
Ray,	Richmond	" 15—18
South East,	Jackson	" 16—18
North Western,	St. Joseph	" 21—24

SAVE SEED CORN CAREFULLY.

In remarking upon the failure of the corn to come up last Spring, we gave as a principal reason, that much of the corn was put up last Fall in an imperfectly dried condition. This fact should be remembered *now*. Not only should extra care be taken to have all corn designed for planting next Spring thoroughly ripened and dried, but the best ears should be selected. Those ripening first are quite likely to produce the earliest ripening crop when planted again.

The largest ears should be taken, and these from the most prolific stalks. Those which are perfect, having the kernels well filled out at both ends, should in all cases be chosen.

These matters are quite too often overlooked. We have known many farmers who have expended five to ten dollars or more per acre in preparing and planting a piece of ground, from which they have gathered scarcely half a crop, simply for want of a shilling's worth of time in selecting and preparing the best seed, and this, in a greater or less degree, is too much the case generally. It is like that other piece of bad economy practiced by multitudes, who send their children to the district school a year, at an expense of thirty to fifty dollars for clothing, teachers, &c., and yet lose half the benefit to be derived, simply because they withhold one extra shilling for a suitable book.

We urge every farmer to go over his cornfields himself, as soon as the crop is ripened, and gather out the kind of ears we have indicated, and then either husk and store them away in a dry room, or go back to the old-fashioned plan of stripping down the husks, braiding them together so that the seed ears may be hung up in the attic or other safe, dry place.—[Ed.

GATHERING CORN.—SAVING GOOD SEED.

To the Editor of the American Agriculturist.

I cut up my corn crop from the roots pretty early, so as to make as much of the stalks for fodder as possible. I drive a waggon into the field, and keep two rows cut ahead of the horses, carrying these rows back to the waggon. Three rows are then taken on each side. In this way eight rows are gathered at a time. The corn is then taken to a lot near the barn, and put up in small shooks, where it is left to dry until a convenient season for husking. When the stalks are thoroughly cured we choose a dry day and carry in all we can pile upon the barn floor where it is husked out at leis ure, the corn being put into the granary and the stalks in the mow from which the wheat has been threshed. I have my corn granary under an extension of the barn roof. I am obliged to use a horse team in gathering the corn, as oxen bother me by constant feeding.

The same general plan is pursued by a neighbor who has a separate corn crib, and stacks the stalks; but all his husking must be out of doors, and this is necessarily done in dry weather only. Another large corn grower has built a long low shed as follows: Two rows of crotched stakes are set up east and west. The north row is extended above the ground six feet and the south row eight feet. String pieces runing east and west, are laid in the crotches to support a board roof. The boards—sixteen feet long—are laid on about three inches apart and the crack between them is then covered with a slab. One nail in each board and slab is sufficient to keep them in place. As rude stakes answer every purpose, and the poorest kind of boards are good enough for the roof, the entire cost of the structure is quite small.

Under this shed the corn is stowed away as fast as it is hauled from the field, and it is afterwards husked at leisure. Nothing but an unusually driving rain or snow will injure the corn and then only the outside portions. It was the intention to set a row of perpendicular boards against the south side, but after three years trial my neighbor has not considered this worth while. The husking is commenced upon one end and the stalks are piled up under the same cover until wanted for feeding.

SAVING SEED CORN.

In refering to the poor corn seed planted last spring, the Agriculturist stated that it probably resulted from putting up the corn too damp last fall. I think this must have been the difficulty. In gathering my corn as above described, I leave standing any thrifty stalks which contain two or more full sized, plump, well filled out ears. These remain in the field until perfectly ripe and dry, when the ears are plucked off and carried in baskets to a dry room over the granary where they are left *with the husks on* until spring planting. Last spring my whole crop came up beautifully at the first planting, while many of my neighbors were under the necessity of planting the second time, and several of them came to me for what excess of seed I had to spare.

An Indiana Farmer.

Remarks.—There are some good suggestions in the above communication. We should think the plan of leaving the husks upon the ear not a good one. There does not appear to be advantage, while the husks furnish additional inducements for rats and mice to harbor in the corn. The selection of the largest, best filled out ears, and allowing them to get perfectly ripe and dry before storing, are considerations of the highest importance. See our article in the August number on this subject.—Ed.

SHORTENING-IN CORN.

To the Editor of the American Agriculturist:

In going over a patch of sweet corn recently, I could find but few ears sufficiently forward enough for cooking. What struck me as singular was, that the ears which were mature enough for use, were those from which the silk and husks had been nipped off down to the end of the cob by cattle that had broken into the field a short time previous. In their haste and greediness they had left some ears thus shortened-in, and on these ears the kernels were large and full set, while all others throughout the field, and even on the same hills, were not as ripe or perfect until a fortnight after.

I have not met with any statement of a similar fact in my reading, nor do I understand the cause. I mention it, thinking that it may furnish a hint to those growing early corn for market. It also suggests future experiments that may result in useful discoveries. D. B.

Staten Island, Sept. 13, 1856.

EDITOR'S FARM NOTES.

AGRICULTURE IN EASTERN CONNECTICUT.

It is no disparagement to the farmers of New-London County, to say that Windham County farmers are far ahead of them. While the former have been mainly interested in commerce, and for the last thirty year's have been investing their capital in whale ships, merchant ships, and other marine enterprizes, and sending their sons to look after their capital in the city and upon the sea, the latter have been steadily working their farms and building up factory villages to make a home market for their produce. A larger share of their sons have been retained at home upon the farm, and the old homestead has more of the air of a permanent residence where the dwellers have pitched their tent for life. The miserable system of renting farms for a long series of years, to be skinned by remorseless tenants, does not prevail so extensively as upon the sea board. Men generally own the soil they till, or mean to, as soon as they lift the mortgage. Every thing looks forward to permanence. This feeling operates most favorably upon the farming interest. To bring up a New-England farm, run down by careless tillage for a century is a work of years, and no man who expects every year to emigrate, or to change his business, will undertake such an enterprize. The man who feels settled upon his farm can safely invest his capital in his business, put up good buildings, and good fences, clear his land of stone, and deepen the soil. He will not see the results the first year, but the capital thus invested will be bringing in its returns, for his whole life time, and for his heirs after him.

Evidently, in this county, at least in the towns we visited, the farmers rely upon their farms for their livelihood. On every hand we saw evidence of intelligent husbandry. One of the most prominent objects, that strikes the visitor as he enters the county from the south, is the Academy upon Plainfield hill and thus perhaps gives us a clue to the intelligence and taste, that look out from clean meadows, the bending orchards, and the well kept gardens of so many rural homes in this region. This institution has sent out its classes every year for a generation, and many of its pupils, some of them graduates of colleges, are now found upon the farm, bringing well disciplined minds to the investigations and experiments, which are so essential to successful husbandry.

The County Agricultural Society embodies the wealth and intelligence of the whole

region, and under its guidance the farming interest has been rapidly improving the past few years. Plainfield has some fine farms, but the best lands are reputed to lie in the towns of Brooklyn, Putnan, Pomfret, and Woodstock. In this middle region of the county, there is probably as good farming as can be found in the State.

DYER'S NURSERY.

The influence of this establishment which has been a long time in operation, is seen in all parts of the county. It has furnished facilities for planting orchards, and ornamental trees, and shrubs, which are still rare in farming districts. These establishments for the most part have sprung up in the vicinity of large cities and villages, and have relied mainly upon men of wealth in the suburbs for their patronage. But this is put down in the heart of a rural country, without a city, and has devoted special attention to those trees and shrubs best adapted to farm uses. Hence came many of the fine orchards in this region and hence the evergreens and deciduous trees that now shelter so many homes from the wintry blast and the summer's sun. The Messrs Dyer, upon Raspberry Hill, have illustrated upon their own grounds the capabilities of Horticulture, and every man who visits them on business goes hence with some new ideas of the useful and the beautiful, to be put in practice upon his own farm.

ORCHARDS.

The apple orchards of this region are very fine, and the display of this fruit at the county fairs is as good as any we have ever witnessed. Larger collections of course are realized at the State Fairs, but the apples of this Windham county are hard to beat. The Mexico apple originated here, and is worthy of a much wider celebrity than it now enjoys. The Cogswell Pearmain has been extensively propagated at the nurseries and has a large place in many of the orchards. It is a splendid dessert fruit of the first quality. The soil is well adapted to this fruit and its cultivation is gradually extending. It ought to have a prominent place among the exports of the county.

SOIL.

The rocks which show themselves in houlders and ledges in all parts of the county belong to the "Eastern primary group" according to Percival, and are granitic, porphyritic, or micaceous gneiss. The soil varies from a stiff strong clay to a light loam but slightly argillaceous; in general however clay loams predominate, and with judicious cultivation may be brought to high fertility. There is a remarkable strip of Sandy land lying along the west of the Quinebaug, a mile or two wide and terminating near Brooklyn village. This land produces excellent rye, but needs a large admixture of muck or clay, to make it largely productive.

The soil on the eastern and western borders of the county is of poorer quality, and is more rocky. It is however good grazing land, and the chief profits of the farm are from dairy produce. The stock is native, crossed with blooded animals, and the aim has been to develop milking qualities.

The progress which farming is making in this region is indicated by the increased attention paid to the making of manures. On the best farms, it is carefully housed. The old and wasteful process of wintering stock at the hay-stack has been abandoned, cattle are sheltered, and the manure saved in barn cellars, or under sheds erected for the purpose. Muck from the swamps is drawn to the yards and stables, and the luxuriant crops herald the praises of these ores of the farmers' mines. There is a growing faith, that capital expended in this business is remunerative; that a farmer may make money as surely as any of his neighbors, if not as fast, while he enjoys life far better. Farming conducted with skill and capital puts on a new aspect to the young. The homestead is no longer a rude shelter from the weather, treeless and comfortless. It is the abode of human beings, with cultivated minds and refined tastes, meeting man's esthetic as well as his physical wants. A very good time of it we had in Windham County, and if we go another year, we expect to have a better.—Ed.

A LITTLE THING.

"For want of a nail the shoe was lost, for want of a shoe the horse was lost, for want of a horse the man was lost."

Being in the country, I had an example of one of those small losses which a family is exposed to through negligence. For the want of a latchet of small value, the wicket of a barn-yard leading to the fields was often left open. Every one who went through drew the door to; but as there was nothing to fasten the door with, it was always left flapping; sometimes open and sometimes shut. So the cocks and hens, and the chickens, got out and ran off to the woods; and after the pig ran all the people about the place—the gardener, and the cook, and the dairy-maid. The gardener first caught sight of the runaway, and hastening after it, sprained his ankle; in consequence of this the poor man was not able to get out of the house again for a month. The cook found, when she came back from pursuing the pig, that the linen she had left by the fire had fallen down and was burning; the dairy-maid having, in her haste, neglected to tie up one of her cows, the cow had kicked a colt that was in the same stable, and broken its leg. The gardener's loss of time was worth twenty-five dollars, to say nothing of the pain to be suffered. The linen which was burned, and the colt which was spoiled, were worth as much more. Here, then, was caused a loss of fifty dollars, as well as much trouble, plague and vexation, for the want of a latch which would not have cost three cents.—Say.

High or Low Church.—Father Taylor pastor of the Seaman's Floating Chapel in Boston Harbor, was once asked whether he was High or Low Church. "That" said he, "depends upon the state of the Tide."

When the day breaks what becomes of the fragments? Dissolved in light, of course.

RECLAIMING SALT MARSHES.

To the Editor of the American Agriculturist:

I have an undertaking of this kind in prospect, and should like to draw a little upon the wisdom of any of your readers who have done this kind of work or seen it done.

First, I wish to know about the embankment to shut off the sea water, how strong it must be, and of what material made.

Second, about the culvert and tide gate. What is the best mode of constructing them?

Thirdly, about the ditching. How many to the acre, and how wide and deep should they be?

Fourthly, in breaking up the black marsh turf, which is some six or eight inches thick, is shallow, or deep plowing better?

Fifth, can upland grasses be sown upon the turf without plowing, with success?

Sixth, What is the best crop for the first planting upon such land?

Seventh, What have been the results of reclaiming salt marshes? Do they bring satisfactory crops, and does grass hold its vigor as long as in reclaimed fresh water swamps?

I have found it difficult to glean much upon these topics from the reports of our Agricultural Societies, or from our journals. I shall be glad to hear upon these topics from any of the readers of the Agriculturist who have had experience in the matter.—Inquirer.

DRAINING AND RECLAIMING SWAMPS.

The following interesting and instructive account of the manner of reclaiming a swamp was furnished to the New-York State Agricultural Society by Mr. William A. Johnson:

I have on my farm about eighteen acres of flat, low land, being a sort of a basin for the deposit of the water running from a large tract of surrounding lands. The soil is a kind of vegetable mold interspersed with clay, with a clay sub-soil. Ten years ago I purchased the farm on which I now reside. At that time this piece was overgrown with small trees, bushes, willows, bog-grass, &c., presenting a most unsightly appearance, and was considered almost a nuisance; in fact, it was known and pointed out as *the swamp*. The spring after I came in possession of it, I cut down all the trees and bushes, burned them, together with a large quantity of old logs, tree tops, &c., then dug an open ditch two and a half feet deep through the lowest part of it, which carried off a considerable portion of the *surface* water, and was really a great improvement, but was not what the land required, (nor what I intended to do as soon as more pressing improvements were disposed of,) it being a rough uneven piece, full of holes, with a close tenacious subsoil, the water standing in the low places a considerable portion of the year, and of course too wet to be tilled with any success.

Last Spring I commenced the work of under-draining it in earnest, by cutting a ditch along the east and lowest side of the lot for a *main drain*, thirty inches deep, to be laid with six inch tile. I then commenced

on the north and lowest end of the lot with the cross drains, making them about thirty-two feet apart, (varying a little according to the situation of the surface,) nearly at right angles with and entering into the main drain. Now for the *result*. As the drains progressed, the water began to disappear from the surface, and within one week after the drains were dug, the water *entirely* disappeared from the *lowest* places. The effect was striking and remarkable to every one who witnessed it. That portion through which the drains had been cut being entirely dry, whilst the other portion immediately adjoining was literally soaked in water, and as fast as the drains progressed, the water would as rapidly disappear. The experiment has proved *entirely* satisfactory, and I have already plowed about one-third of the lot, and intend to plant the whole of it to *corn* next Spring; in fact, I expect after it shall have been thoroughly tilled, it will be one of the *driest* lots on the farm, and if the season proves favorable, I have no doubt the corn crop will tell well next year.

The actual amount expended in draining the nine acres above described is $234 20, showing the whole expense to be about $26 per acre, the items of which are given below.

Digging 630 rods drains, at 12c.	$75 00
" 42 " main drain, at 14c.	5 88
586 six inch tile, at $18 per 1,000	10 58
1,680 two inch pipe tile, at $12 50 per 1,000	21 00
7,560 one and a half inch pipe tile, at $9 per 1,000	68 04
Drawing 588 six inch tile	2 00
" 1,680 two inch pipe tile	2 50
" 7,560 one and a half inch pipe tile	11 00
400 feet of lumber for bottom of main drain	4 00
Leveling bottom and laying tile, 672 rods, at 2c. per rod	13 44
Filling same, at 3c. per rod	20 16
	$234 20

The cost per rod of the different sized drains, with the *items*, are given below, the difference in the cost being chiefly the difference between the price of *large* or *small* tile, viz.:

586 six inch tile	$10 58
Digging 42 rods, at 14c. per rod	5 88
Laying and filling same	2 10
Drawing tile	2 00
Lumber for bottom	4 00
Total expense, (or 58½c. per rod)	$24 56

TWO INCH TILE.

1,680 two inch tile, $12 50 per 1,000	$21 00
Digging 120 rods, at 12c. per rod	14 40
Laying and covering 120 rods tile, at 5c. per rod	6 00
Drawing tile	2 50
Total, (or 36½c. per rod)	$43 90

ONE AND A HALF INCH TILE.

7,560 1½ inch tile, at $9 per 1,000	$68 04
Digging 510 rods, at 12c. per rod	61 00
Laying and covering same	25 50
Drawing tile	11 00
Total, (or about 32½c. per rod)	$165 74

Thus I have given a correct history of the above, hoping that it may be the means of inducing my brother farmers to improve some of the waste places on their farms which are now entirely worthless, and when thus improved are the most valuable part of their farms, and would by thus doing add many valuable acres to their farms.

I have endeavored to give the *facts* distinctly, and in such form that I hope you will be able to understand them.

A HORSE WITH THE HEAVES.

I tried all sorts of heave powders on my patient, with no effect whatever. It is said that in a limestone country this disease is unknown, and lime water was prescribed with no apparent advantage. Some one told me to give the horse ginger, and strange to tell, I found that a tablespoonful of ginger given to the "General" with his oats, would cure him for the day, in half an hour after he had eaten it; but on giving it daily the effect soon ceased. It is a jockey's remedy and will last long enough to swap upon. Finally, I was advised to cut my horses' fodder and give it always wet. I pursued that course carefully, keeping the "General" tied with so short a halter that he could not eat his bedding, giving him chopped hay and meal three times a day, and never more than a bucket of water at a time.

He improved rapidly. I have kept him five years, making him a *factotum*—carriage horse, saddle horse, plow and cart horse—and he bids fair to remain useful for five years to come. Kept in this way, his disease does not lessen his value for speed or labor, a single dollar. When the boys grow careless, and give him dry hay, he informs me of it in a few days by the peculiar cough I have mentioned; but sometimes for six months together, no indication of disease is visible, and he would pass for a sound horse with the most knowing in such matters. There is no doubt that clover hay, probably because of its dust, often induces the heaves. Stable keepers, with us, refuse it altogether for this reason.

Many suppose that the wind of the horse is affected by the heaves, so that fast driving at any time will, as we express it, put him out of breath. With my horse, it is not so.

When the "General" was at the worst, rapid driving, when just from the stable, would increase his difficulty, but a mile or two of moderate exercise would dissipate the symptoms entirely. We have, occasionally, what are called *wind-broken* horses, which are nearly worthless for want of wind. They can never be driven rapidly without great distress, and frequently give out entirely by a few mile's driving. This is thought to be a different disease. The "General's" case is, I suppose, a fair example of the *heaves*.

I have no doubt that regular feeding with chopped and wet fodder, and exclusion of dust from hay fed to other animals in the same stable, would render many horses now deemed almost worthless, and which manifestly endure great suffering, equally valuable for most purposes, with those that are sound.

[Indiana Farmer.

A CHAPTER ON WATERING HORSES.

Although few persons pay proper attention to this department of stable management, yet a little reflection will prove of how much importance it is that the horse should be supplied with such water as is most palatable to him. Horses have a great aversion to what is termed hard water, and have been known to turn away from the filthy stuff found in the trough of some of our stables: the water of wells and pumps in our seaport towns is usually hard, and possesses a degree of coldness not at all congenial with the palate of the animal. The intense coldness of well water, in the Summer months, has been known to gripe, and produce spasmodic colic, injuring the animal in other ways.

Pure water will never hurt a horse, if given to him at proper times and in small quantities; the English grooms generally water from a bucket three times daily; water given in this manner scarcely, if ever, does harm; but let a horse be driven hard, and then allow him to go to the trough and imbibe water, *ad libitum*, more than he actually needs, the same may prove injurious, and result in some disease known as "*founder*." The latter clause is in accordance with the popular theories of the day, which are always open to argument. Hence, we shall now examine into the merits of the case.

We don't believe one-half of the multitude of stories that are told about water "*foundering horses*;" in a great majority of cases the blame rests with Mr. Fastman, who has either over-driven or over-worked the poor brute, or else has suffered him, when heated, to cool off without the necessary care and attention which should always be observed when animals are fatigued or perspiring freely.

Hard usage, wilful neglect, and wanton cruelty are more likely to produce disease than the "universal beverage" so acceptable to the palate of a weary or thirsty horse. How often do we see a "*let*" horse come into the stable all exhausted and *used-up*, scarcely able to advance one limb before another? Examine into the facts, and we shall find that the powers of the subject have perhaps been overtaxed. He has been driven too far, or at too rapid a rate for the present state of his constitution to endure; and perhaps he has not had sufficient nourishment to repair the waste incidental to the living mechanism under the states of rapid and protracted labor. Is not this enough to account for the used-up condition? Is it not more rational to suppose that abuse of the respiratory organs, and those of locomotion, operates far more unfavorably on the horse than water? It is. But Mr. Fastman must, if there be any blame rightly belonging to him, try to shift the same from his shoulders, and therefore he avails himself of a popular error, "*He drank too much water.*" Yet the individual has no means of ascertaining the precise quantity needed. We might say the same as regards our truck horses, whose labors are very fatiguing; they come from their work, and as

soon as unharnessed, go to the trough and imbibe from one to three buckets without any bad effect. Some horses need more water than others; the kind of work, the temperature of the atmosphere, and the nature of the food, whether it be *wet* or *dry*, all tend to diversify an animal's want. The domesticated horse requires a bountiful supply of good water; his body is composed of seventy-five per cent. of the same, and he can no more exist without it than he can without food.

Consider for a moment the condition of the people of this city during the present sultry season; thirst almost amounts to a disease; to allay the same, they are continually imbibing water, rendered cold, hot, sour, sweet or alkaline, just as fancy dictates, or as fashion prevails; cold ices and other fixings are called into requisition to smother the fire of thirst that rages within; everybody partakes freely, the young and the aged, the exhausted and vigorous, the laborer, exhausted by a hard day's work, and the rich man, of no work, each and all are doing their best to see the bottom of the pitcher, and to pitch their bodies into the watery element; yet, after all, how few persons complain of any bad effects from the same.

Enquire into the history of some of the acute maladies that are supposed to arise from water-drinking, and it will be found that many of the sufferers have a peculiarity of constitution which renders them amenable to the laws of primogenial disease, which, although latent under ordinary circumstances, can, by disturbing the life forces through neglect, cruelty and overwork, be developed at almost any time of life.

At this stage, our argument as regards what water "will *not* do," ends. We have at the commencement admitted that under certain circumstances, if a horse be permitted to imbibe too much, it may injure him, but this is rather a faulty assumption, because no one can ever determine the precise quantity suitable to meet the wants of all animals, and therefore the assumption falls to the ground. We shall bring this article to a termination by offering a few practical observations on watering horses.

Horses should, in warm weather, be watered often, say two to three quarts every three or four hours, provided the horse be at work; should he be in a cool stable enjoying a sort of lazy life, he will require less, and three times per day will be often enough to supply his wants.

"*Strange water*," as it is termed, is not good for horses; yet, when given in small quantities at a time, seldom, if ever, does harm.

Stagnant and filthy water is always more or less injurious, and should never be offered to so noble an animal as a horse.

On the road, a horse may be watered often, provided he have but a small quantity at a time; if he obtain more, it occupies space in the abdominal cavity, and in rapid motion interferes with the physiological action of important viscera.

Watering immediately after a full meal is a practice highly censurable; for at such times water retards digestion, and the food, instead of being digested, is apt to undergo a process of fermentation.—[Ed. American Veterinary Journal.

ABOUT FATTENING HOGS.

We have written so much on this subject that we can hardly say a word now that will not savor of repetition. To our new readers we say in brief.

First—Let the fattening of swine be attended to early. When cold weather comes, a large amount of food is required to keep up the warmth of the animal, which in milder weather would be converted into lard. This rule holds good in fattening any animal. So also a warm pen and but little exercise will promote the accumulation of fat.

Second.—Keep the pens clean. We have reasons, from experience as well as theory, for saying that hogs will flesh up much faster on the same amount of food in a cleanly pen than in one kept in a filthy condition.

Third.—Feed the coarser kinds of food first, such as mast, peas, barley, &c. These give bulk to the animal. Finish off with corn, which contains a larger supply of oil or fat producing elements. This food rapidly fills with fat the chinks of the large frame grown on the coarse food. The following humorous article from the Rural New-Yorker, contains several valuable suggestions, such as we have often inculcated, done up in a lively style.

The first requirement to success in this department of farm economy is—a good anatomical structure on which to build the flesh. Razor breeds shave their owners and the community at large. Long-legged, slab-sided animals may answer for the purpose of "making good time" on the way to the trough, but for filling pork barrels they are totally inadequate. If a farmer has no other cribs in which to place his corn, two or three pigs of this description will allay any anxiety on that score. Furthermore, the only ears to which a hog should run, are ears of corn, these appendages may give to the donkey a grave look—but on a pig! *Good breeders deliver us!*

Having briefly stated what we do not want we may as well give our *beau ideal—there is a beau ideal in the form of a pig*—and we doubt not it would be an object of as intense interest, when well portrayed by the brush or the chisel, as anything in the higher walks of art. First, swine should be small boned, and compact; the back uniformly broad and rounded along the whole body. The touch on the back firm but springy; legs short; loin and breast broad; neck short, thick and deep; cheeks rounded and well filled out; face not dishing but straight; nose fine; eyes bright; ears well set, thin and soft to touch; head small in proportion to body. This is a description when fat—and can only be manufactured by getting the right material to construct it with. Get a pig of this formation—call the breed what you like—and you will have profitable porkers.

The pig is omnivorous—will eat anything and everything that is edible. Regularity is the prime object. Give them their meals at stated periods—not fill them one day and starve them the next. We have read of those who followed the last mentioned plan but it was for a purpose—to "get a streak of lean and a streak of fat," and one thing their hearts desired they got—the lean streak. Judgment ought to be used in this matter. A hog can squeal off an ounce or two of fat in a short time. Those having a taste for that kind of music may indulge, "we'll none of it." Give them no more food than they will readily eat from the trough, over feeding is almost as much of an error as too little. Clean water will be an acquisition to the sty—if a running stream could be conducted into their feeding quarters they would derive much benefit therefrom.

Let there be a variety of food, at least in the early stages of fattening. Corn, potatoes, peas, beans, parsnips, pumpkins, carrots, cabbage, turnips, etc., will all be found useful. In feeding roots it will be well to mix two or more varieties—pigs are sometimes dainty in taste—what one relishes another may not care about.

If you have any number of swine a steaming apparatus will be found both convenient and economical. It prepares the food to be more readily acted upon by the digestive organs, and whatever will tend to this object, diminishes the necessity of an expenditure of vital force to its accomplishment, and of necessity enables the animal to thrive more rapidly upon a certain quantity. Let the food be given warm—at the temperature of the body. Cold or frozen food in cold weather must, from the nature of things, be attended by a loss of energy and vitality on the part of the animal to which it is fed.

Their bed, as well as board, is a matter of consideration. Plenty of straw or coarse hay should be given them. It will pay better in the pig-pen than to sell it in the market.

Keep your pigs clean. Pigs as well as children will exhibit their bringing up. Unclean swine are the victims of a perverted taste—nature never made them thus. "As dirty as a hog" is an epithet often applied to those slovenish in matter and manners, and inferences may be rightly drawn when hogs *en masse* are included—but as far as yours are concerned if it means anything, let it be that a man as clean as your swine would be a respectable looking individual. A hog whose rearing has been what it should, will never forget his education, will always walk in the way he should go, and on points of principle will oft-times shame his possessor.

An old miser owning a farm, found it impossible to do his work without assistance and accordingly offered any man food for performing the requisite labor. A half starved man hearing of the terms accepted them. Before going into the fields in the morning, he invited his help to breakfast; after finishing the morning meal, the old skin-flint thought it a saving of time if they

should place the dinner upon the breakfast. This was readily agreed to by the unsatisfied stranger, and the dinner was soon dispatched. "Suppose now," said the frugal farmer, "we take supper; it will save time and trouble, you know. "Just as you like it," said the eager eater, and at it they went. "Now we will go to work, said the delighted employer. "Thank you," said the laborer, "I never work after supper."

HARVESTING POTATOES.

EXPERIENCE OF A SWISS FARMER.

To the Editor of the American Agriculturist.

It is scarcely necessary for me to begin this communication by saying that I read the Agriculturist with much pleasure (probably all readers will say as much). I may say that I came from Switzerland, and have traveled in several countries on the continent, to observe the various methods pursued by farmers in performing their different kinds of work. I love to read the experience of others, and cheerfully contribute my own if it will gratify or benefit others.

In answer to the inquiries of an Old Farmer in your September issue, I would answer. Potatoes are a kind of *Night Shade* crop as we call it, and they grow most when the nights become longer. On this account it is preferable to harvest them as late as possible. At all events we carefully keep them from air and light. Our farmers who have cellars put their potatoes in these until they are full, and then put the rest in pits. Experiments have shown a very great difference however in the methods of pitting them. The following plan we have found the best:

We dig a pit one foot deep, six feet wide, and as long as may be needed. If deeper than one foot the potatoes are more liable to heat. The potatoes are then put in and heaped up as high as they will lie, in the form of a long ridge. We then cover them with the soil removed from the pit. *We use no straw at all*, because it adds to the warmth and makes them sooner germinate and decay. Let any one try two heaps side by side, the one with straw under the earth put on, and the other without, and he will find a marked difference in favor of not using any straw. We do not leave any air-holes, finding that they injure the potatoes. In winter, on some days of extraordinary cold, we cover the outside of the pits with a coating of straw.

At first only two or three inches of soil are put on. As it grows colder more soil is added. This is taken up from the sides of the pits in such a way as to form drains one-and-a-half to two feet deep. This drain is very important to keep the potatoes and the ground under them dry. When several long pits are arranged side by side, they are put four to five feet apart and a good drain is made between every two. A few pits thus arranged together resemble a fort, and present a fine sight; and in spring you may expect to dig out excellent potatoes.

In the same manner as described for potatoes—we preserve our turnips and other roots. I know of some best sugar fabriques [manufacturers] who cover thirty to forty acres with such pits. In summer this ground is used for garden crops raising different kinds of seed, &c.

Respectfully, HENRY ENDERIS.

FREEPORT, Illinois, September, 16, 1856.

"HARD CIDER."

Since this article does not enter into the present political campaign as a distinctive feature, there will be no *extra* demand for it this Fall. Still, good cider, to be used in the manufacture of vinegar, apple sauce, "apple butter," &c., will be in fair request and at good prices, as the apple crop in most sections of the country will be far from abundant. With a little experience as well as observation upon cider making, as it is generally carried on, we have become rather fastidious in purchasing cider, "hard" or "soft," even though it be designed for vinegar only. Last Autumn we happened near a cider mill in operation, and had the curiosity to examine a pile of the fruit brought there to be "ground up." To say nothing of the filthy condition of the apples—some of which gave indubitable evidences that the cows had pastured under the trees where they grew and had fallen—we counted enough of them to estimate that each barrel of cider would contain the expressed "juice" of not less than one thousand apple worms, or over forty worms to each gallon—that is, ten to a quart, and so on. The reader, if a cider drinker, must estimate for himself how many enter into the composition of one of *his* draughts.

We are told, however, that all impurities "work off" during fermentation, but we are still puzzled to know by what chemical law the "worm extract," "liquid manure," and such like fluids, are led to separate from the simon pure apple juice. Perhaps this is not desirable. Who can say that the rich flavor of certain kinds of cider, including that exported and re-imported as champagne, may not be owing to an excess of oily matter from the bodies of those fatty animals hatched from the egg of the coddling or apple moth, deposited in the maturing fruit? A friend at our elbow suggests that the worms feed upon, and grow from the apple, and are only a part of it. We give it up. *De gustibus non est disputandum.*

However, we will suggest to apple growers, that wormy apples are generally nearly devoid of juice, while they are not deficient in nutritive matter for swine and other animals; and that it will not only add to the pleasure of consuming the product of the cider mill in its various subsequent forms, but it may be quite as profitable to feed their wormy apples and use sound ones only for cider making.—[ED.

PEPPERS.—Take those fresh and green, soak in salt and water eight or nine days, opening and turning out the seeds, if not wanted very hot. Stuff with white cabbage and horse radish chopped fine and seasoned highly with mustard seed, mace, cinnamon, cloves, &c. Sew up carefully, and put in cold prepared vinegar.

Garden, Orchard, Lawn, &c.

ORCHARD APPLES.—THE BEST KINDS.

[The following article was prepared at our special request, by one of the largest fruit-growers of our country, who has had much experience and extensive observation, and who is universally acknowledged as good authority on this subject. His opinions are unusually reliable, if on no other account, at least because he is not, we believe, a seller of trees, and has no ax to grind. We commend the article to careful perusal, and to preservation for future reference.—Ed. American Agriculturist.]

The first question with those who purpose planting out an orchard usually is, after the preliminaries of locality, space and other arrangements are made, what *kinds* shall I plant? This is a compound question, subject to several divisions. In the first place, the planter should consult his market; next, his soil; then, his climate. Understanding each of these thoroughly, he can then address himself to the varieties with an understanding of his business. There is still another thing in coming at details in orchard cultivation which he should first learn; viz., what are the best and *most successfully* cultivated apples in his neighborhood? Apples are disposed to grow their varieties in some localities better than in others. We have some districts of country in which excellent varieties have originated, and where they grow better than in almost any other region, the climate and soil exactly suiting them in developing their finest flavor, size, color, and every good quality. There are other places where these same apples will not succeed at all, or but indifferently. Other varieties there are which are almost universally applicable in climates varying through several degrees of latitude and longitude, in different soils and elevations. So that, unless one is going to establish his orchards in a new and unsettled region, he can scarcely be at a loss what to plant. As a general rule, we would say, if there be a really *superior* variety growing well in your locality, *suitable to the market* in its *profitable* season, go largely into it, no matter what the kind, if a hardy tree, and an abundant bearer.

SUMMER APPLES.

If you are near a large market, not easily overstocked, early varieties are usually the most in demand, and at the highest prices. Yet early varieties are not usually as good bearers as the later kinds, but they sell quick, at good prices, and are readily off your hands. Of these kinds, popular and profitable, may be named—Early Harvest, (tart;) Bough, (sweet;) American Summer Pearmain, (sub-acid;) Kentish Codling, in season for cooking from July to October—the *best* tart of any other, and the soonest cooked; Red Astrachan, (sub-acid;) and [in New England] William's Favorite, (sub-acid.) These kinds are enough. There are some other varieties *local* to certain places, that are decidedly good, and when you find them, plant largely of such.

FALL APPLES.

Fall varieties, in order of ripening: Golden Sweeting; Fall Pippin, (sub-acid;) Jersey Sweeting, (for New Jersey and Central New York;) Gravenstein, (sub-acid;) Lyman's Pumpkin *Sweet*, (for baking;) Porter, (sub-acid, and one of the best for cooking;) Rambo, (in New Jersey and Ohio; sub-acid.)

WINTER APPLES.

Winter varieties: Baldwin (sub-acid).—Yellow Bellefleur (sub-acid), for the rich soils of the Western States; for cooking, and wonderfully fine.—Hubbardston's Nonsuch (sub-acid), for New England and New York.—Jonathan, or Philip's Rick (sub-acid), for Ulster County, and the Hudson River Counties between Albany and West Point.—Newtown Pippin (sub-acid), wherever it will flourish and bear well, and that is chiefly on Long Island, New Jersey near New York, and the Hudson River Counties; this is the very best apple for the table and kitchen in the world!—Northern Spy (sub-acid), for Western New York.—Pomme Grise (sub-acid), for Canada and the Northern Counties of New York; this is a very long keeper, and of the richest flavor, though small.—Rhode Island Greening (sub-acid), for New England, New York, and Northern Ohio; one of the very best for cooking, but rather tart for the table.—For the same sections: English, or Poughkeepsie Russet (sub-acid); one of the richest of the long keepers; Roxbury Russet (sub-acid); rich, and a long keeper.—Swaar (sub-acid), for Ulster County, New York, and Western Counties of that State, on warm, rich lands.—Tolman's Sweeting; the best Winter-baking apple that grows, wherever it will flourish.—Esopus Spitzenburgh (sub-acid), for Western New York and the Hudson River Counties; this is the highest flavored apple known, excepting, perhaps, the Newtown Pippin.—Vanderveer (sub-acid), for warm soils of New Jersey and New York; no apple excels this in delicacy and richness of flavor.—Waxen Gate or Belmont (sub-acid), for Northern Ohio.—Westfield-Seek-no-further (sub-acid); the *best* apple of the Connecticut Valley, and good in Western Massachusetts and New York.—Pomme de Neige, and Fameuse or Snow Apple (sub-acid), for Canada and Western New York.

To these may be added, for the Southern country, as *tried*, substantial fruits in their seasons: Rawl's Janet (sub-acid), for Southern Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, &c., and Kentucky for Winter.—Cooper (sub-acid); Fall; very fine in Ohio.—Limber-twig (sub-acid), for Winter, in Southern Ohio, Kentucky, and further North.—Primate (sub-acid), early Fall, for Central and Western New York; and some other fine varieties local to the Western States, not now recollected.

But we would not recommend any orchardist to cultivate for his own marketing more than a dozen varieties in all. His main rules in selecting varieties should be:

First. Hardy trees, strong growers, and as near as may be annual bearers.

Second. Sizeable, fair, well-shaped fruit, of *fashionable* colors; and these are yellow, red, or yellow ground striped with bright red. Some people buy apples almost altogether by the color; and in these particulars, suit your market, if the fruit is good, or even of tolerable flavor. The *eye* has to be pleased as well as the *taste*.

Third. Give your trees *good soil, good cultivation*; set at least two rods (thirty-three feet) apart, and then "go ahead."

And lastly, don't believe half the stories the nursery catalogues tell of the good qualities of the fruits they have on sale. They may be *all* true of *each* kind, in *certain places*. Get few kinds, and those good, and let *fancy* people try the experiments.

To sum up the whole story, we believe that if we were now to start a new orchard for a future livelihood, we should confine ourselves to six varieties at the extent—two early; two late; and two Winter varieties, and then we should be certain that our trade would be well learned, and that we should have time to attend to it.

BLOOMING OF APPLE TREES DURING FIFTY-NINE YEARS.

Below we present a table recently furnished us by Mr. Isaac Stearns, of Mansfield, Mass., showing the date of the blooming of apple trees in that town each spring, from 1798 to the present year. These dates refer to the day on which the blossoms had fully expanded on the different varieties of apple trees, excepting some of the late kinds, such as the Russet. The notes were commenced by Isaac Stearns, Sr., and continued until his death, in 1837, since which time they have been carefully continued by the family. The registerings were made on the margins of the Farmers' Almanac, complete files of which have been preserved. The figures furnish data for comparing the forwardness of each spring season. The dates of full blossoming are as follows:

1798....May 13	1818....May 27	1838....May 30
1799... May 19	1819....May 27	1839....May 18
1800....May 17	1820....May 17	1840....May 17
1801....May 17	1821....May 27	1841....May 29
1802....May 26	1822....May 15	1842....May 19
1803....May 22	1823....May 23	1843....May 22
1804....May 22	1824....May 19	1844....May 11
1805....May 14	1825....May 15	1845....May 21
1806....May 27	1826....May 15	1846....May 15
1807....May 27	1827....May 17	1847....May 28
1808....May 18	1828....May 17	1848....May 19
1809....May 25	1829....May 21	1849....May 29
1810....May 19	1830....May 9	1850....June 3
1811....May 15	1831....May 14	1851....May 22
1812....June 2	1832....May 31	1852....May 26
1813....May 25	1833....May 12	1853....May 14
1814....May 14	1834....May 20	1854....May 21
1815....May 27	1835....May 29	1855....May 26
1816....May 28	1836....May 21	1856....May 28
1817....May 23	1837....May 30	

On the above table, Mr. Stearns remarks that the two extreme dates are May 9, 1830, and June 3, 1850—a difference of 25 days. The mean of these two dates is May 21½, which is the mean of the whole 59 years—the first half averaging May 21, and the second half May 22.

These reliable records will rather stand in the way of the theories of those who claim that our seasons are gradually growing colder. According to this table, the spring of 1812 opened later than any year since, with the exception of that of 1850. The past spring was considered a very late one, but was earlier than 1812, 1818, 1832, 1835, 1837, 1838, 1849, and 1850, and varied but little from 1802, 1806, 1807, 1809, 1813, 1815, 1816, 1819, 1829, 1841, 1847, 1852 and 1855.

The thirteen earliest seasons were in order: 1830, 1844, 1833, 1798, 1805, 1814, 1831, 1853, 1811, 1822, 1825, 1826, 1846, in each of which years the full blossoms appeared before or on the 15th of May.

The thirteen latest seasons occurred as follows: 1851, 1812, 1832, 1837, 1838, 1818, 1835, 1856, 1816, 1847, 1806, 1807 and 1815. —Ed.

GRAPE GROWING.

To the Editor of the American Agriculturist:

In your last issue (September) the following questions are asked, by a correspondent, which I take pleasure in answering.

First—"Will the main stem of the imported grape be likely to suffer during winter, if left unprotected, provided the top or bearing branches are under glass cover?" Yes, more or less according to the severity of the winter, such an one as last was would be sure to kill the vines. I saw a house of vines eight years old last summer, which have been rendered entirely worthless from this cause.

Second—"If protection is necessary, will a covering of straw closely bound on be sufficient?" Straw covering is frequently soaked by rain, and being in close contact with the vine there is absorption of the moisture by the stem, which, during severe frost, will burst the cellular structure by the expansion of the fluids. A close fitting case of inch-and-a-half wood is much better, the stem being kept dry thereby, and better protected.

Third—"Will the head branches bear equally as well at the distance of 30 to 40 feet from the root as nearer?" Yes, providing there be age and bulk enough in the stem, and the roots proportionate and healthy.

"The wild native grapes are said to produce their best fruit at the tops of the supporting trees, say 40 to 80 feet from the root of the vine." Very true, but they did not get into a bearing state up there, in a year or two.—"Will the same be the case with the exotic or foreign grapes?" Yes, if they be in a suitable climate. Such is the case in many examples in Southern Europe. The difficulty here is in getting the exotic grape vine to do well for a number of years, that is, until there shall be a well matured constitutional vigor of root and stem to support the extreme draw at the top which takes place under such circumstances.

Your suggestions, with regard to making "the house-top" into a grapery are very good, were it not for the above mentioned, almost generally, insurmountable difficulties. There are many sheltered spots in city lots where the exotic grape vine would do well most seasons, and in such the plan might be carried out in course of time, but when done the pleasure derived would be the only practical profit; the calculation of a few

figures by an experienced mind, would soon show this to be a fact.

Respectfully Yours,

WM. CHORLTON.

NEW BRIGHTON, S. I., Sept., 12, 1856.

WE thank Mr. Chorlton, for the above, and we hope hereafter to hear from him frequently on practical grape growing. His book on grape culture, is an admirable little treatise, and those who have seen his grapes at almost every Horticultural Exhibition held in this vicinity during several years past will testify that he can *do* as well as *say*.—ED.

CAN GRAPES BE GROWN IN ATTICS?

To the Editor of the American Agriculturist:

The article on your 283d page, mentioning the enquiries of Mr. Tarbox, of Brooklyn, concerning foreign grape vines, and the practicability or advisability of using our attics or garrets as graperies and forcing houses, is one to attract considerable attention. I will answer the questions proposed in your article.

First. "The main stem of the imported grape" *will* "be likely to suffer during Winter, if left unprotected," whether the "top or bearing branches are under cover" or not.

Second. "A covering of straw, if thick enough and properly applied," will be sufficient, and so will moss; but six inches is the least possible thickness compatible with safety.

Third. "The head branches" will not bear as large bunches "at the distance of thirty to forty feet from the root as "nearer," nor will the grapes in the bunches be as large, but the vines will bear as much *weight* of fruit, making up for the deficiency in size by increase in numbers both of bunches and grapes, and what is of a deal of importance, the *flavor* will be *finer*. The "exotic or foreign grapes" are governed by the same general rules as the native.

Your suggestion as to attics converted into graperies is a good one—the glass roofs will give a very fine appearance, and grapes will do well—but the plant with the utmost care can make but about forty feet of growth in a season, and the next year this must be cut back to ten feet in order to ensure the soundness of the wood and the health of the vine; nor can any variety of foreign grape be allowed, consistent with the permanent strength of the vine, to net more than ten feet of growth each year. Consequently, it will be three or four years before any results whatever can, by the utmost pains, be attained in the way of fruit.

But, secondly: during two of these four years, or three of them, if the attic be far enough from the ground to require it, the vines will need protection and care outside the building, for the growing vine must have very different care and treatment from the naked stem. The expense of this outside work will be great, and would almost equal that of a moderate vinery.

As to occupying the attic of a residence for a forcing or propagating house, we would as readily have it occupied for a carpenter's or painter's workshop. It is utterly impossible for the labors of the forcing house or the propagating pit to be carried on without an amount of litter and disturbance, which would far more than counterbalance all the "actual profit" which could be realized.

When a store or work-shop of only one story can have the floor of its garret a grapery, at not over ten to fifteen feet from the ground, the vines, while being carried up on the outside of the building, can be cultivated under moveable sash, and can be led into the attic so as to require the extra amount of care above spoken of during only one, or at the most two years. In such case some returns might be expected during the third year.

Plans for rendering the upper part of our houses more useful in various ways than they are at present, have often been proposed. Once it was *the* thing to have our garrets full of bees, and the land was to flow with honey. Again: the attics were to be *the* roosting places for domestic fowls, and the waste heat of the houses was to convert the garret into a regular eccaleobion, while broiled chickens were to form the regular Winter breakfast, and families during the intensest weather were to rejoice daily in undoubted new-laid eggs.

But these plans and many more have had their day, and I very much fear that the attic grapery plan, though as practicable as the others, will not meet with much favor in the long run from common sense men. The difficulty and expense of the outside preparatory labors will put a veto upon the undertaking.

C. P. BISSELL.

ROCHESTER, Sept. 8, 1856.

MORE ABOUT ATTIC GRAPERIES.

[Our queries on this subject last month have called forth several replies, of which we have room for a part only. Elsewhere we give the answers of Mr. Bissell, of Rochester, and of Mr. Chorlton, of Staten Island. The following is from Mr. Frederick C. Graeff, Nanuet, Rockland Co,, N. Y., who is well known to most of our horticultural readers. Mr. G. has had considerable experience in grape culture in Europe, as well as some here, we believe.—ED.]

Editor American Agriculturist:

In answer to your first question, "Will the main stem of the imported grape be likely to suffer during Winter, if left unprotected, provided the top or bearing branches are under cover?" I will reply. The grape-vine will grow unprotected where the peach tree does not require protection. In this country the North and North-east winds are very cold in the Winter season, but the unprotected main stem of the grape-vine will not suffer so much from these winds as by the late frosts in the Spring, when the sap has commenced to circulate. The main stem is then softer and more sensible to frost. Changeable weather, and rain, and alternation of warm and freezing weather does more injury than simply the Winter's severe cold.

"If protection is necessary, will a covering of straw bound on be sufficient?"

Of all protections, I consider straw "bound on" as one of the worst. It is more disadvantageous or noxious than useful. When in Winter the straw becomes wet by the thawing of snow, the water penetrates to the main stem. The air is kept out, and the vine will not dry in a long time. It will consequently remain moist, and suffer much, and this will be especially the case when freezing weather ensues, as is so often the case in our changeable climate.

It is always better to leave the main stem free until the weather becomes very severe, when the lower part of it may be covered with long stable manure. This should not be done until the earth is a little frozen. Dry leaves are not so good as the long manure, because they are liable to be blown away by the heavy winds.

In Spring, the covering, whatever it be, should not be taken away too early, for one night's frost after its removal may destroy all hope of a crop for the season.

Omitting for the present an answer to the third question for want of suitable drawings, and a lack of time, I will say in general that it depends upon the quality or variety of the foreign grape, and upon the culture and the dressing of the stem, whether the head branches will bear at a distance of four to ten feet, or even ten to eighty feet, as well and more equally than nearer the root.

F. C. G.

NANUET, N. Y., Sept. 12, 1856.

BLIGHT CURED BY SULPHUR.

On Thursday, June 12th, the vines in a vinery here appeared affected by a sudden blight, (the leaves shrivelled and burnt as by a sirocco,) so severely as to promise the eventual total failure in perfecting fruit. Sulphur was directly applied without, and after, a syringe washing. This appeared to do little good. Last year this process, although it seemed to check the blight, completely failed in saving any portion of the fruit. Sulphur was then placed on the floor and burnt, and this seemed to arrest partially the progress of the blight. Then the thought occurred of sprinkling water on the heated flue, and sulphur upon that. This caused a health-giving vapor to rise, but it was found that the water poured upon the hot flue dried up too rapidly. The thought then came into the mind of the experimenter to sprinkle the water, and next the sulphur upon the cold flue, and then gradually to warm the flue. This, along with keeping up sufficient temperature, has been found to answer (as far as yet appears) perfectly. Each night this method has been followed, and now new leaves are growing, and the whole crop looks beautifully healthy. From this, may not the inference be drawn that the evil effects of blight of all descriptions and in all places—in trees, on walls or standards, and in hop grounds—may, by timely and proper employment of water, fire and sulphur, be in a great part checked, mitigated, or altogether avoided; although, of course, their application *sub Dio* may be a matter of difficulty, and prove of less virtue? The virulence of that exceedingly curious, novel distemper, which so (almost) unaccountably last year affected the otherwise ordinarily

little excitable minds of many worthy hop factors — sulphurophobia—would probably also yield to the gentle "alterative" thus humbly presented for exhibition; their main cause of dislike to the application of sulphur to the foliage of the hop being, in great part, obviated by its taking the form here mentioned. It is for you to say whether the individual who has apparently saved my vine crop deserves especial notice for his ingenuity. He is a laborer in my employment; his name Samuel James.—[Gard. Chron., 1856.

HOW TO RAISE CURRANTS.

We have been most successful in propagating currants from cuttings by setting them in the Spring. For transplanting those already rooted, the latter part of this month is preferable. Still, however, many think cuttings may be set just as well in Autumn as in Spring, and that time is gained by doing so. There is one thing in favor of this season. If they fail, they may be replanted in the Spring. The cuttings are not costly, and there is little extra labor even if two plantings chance to be required. In June last we gathered some hints from the experience of Mr. Henry Funnell, of Huntington, Long Island, which we give now. At that time he sent us a specimen of what is considered a new variety of the currant, though it so much resembles the cherry currant described last year, that we think they are one and the same variety. One of the stems contained twenty-three berries, and weighed a little over half an ounce (two hundred and fifty grains). The flavor is fine, and the pulp quite solid.

Five years since Mr. F. discovered in a neighbor's garden a few bushes bearing what appeared to be a decidedly superior fruit, and he procured several cuttings and set them out in his own garden. This was done early in the Spring. The ground was spaded nearly two feet deep. Soil a heavy loam. No manure was added then nor since; but they have been freely watered from time to time throughout the year with the liquid collected in a barrel standing under the sink spout. The soap-suds on washing days are added to the contents of the barrel. The chamber slops (urine) are not put upon the currant bushes, but mixed with a portion of the suds and applied to fruit trees, chiefly the peach and pear.

Great care is taken to keep the ground mellow and clear from weeds. It is well dug up around the roots every spring, the subsequent hoeings being mainly upon the surface.

Mr. F. lays great stress upon pruning. The first year the cuttings, which were twelve inches long, were set into the ground eight or nine inches, leaving but three or four inches above the surface. All the buds were rubbed off before planting, except the four upper ones. During the first Summer, these buds sent out side-shoots eight to twelve inches in length. In April of the following year, these shoots were cut down to within two or three inches of the crown or head of the old stem. Similar pruning was followed the two succeeding Springs, the object being to secure a well-formed tree. The method pursued by Mr. F. gives a wide base, there being ten to twelve leading branches which shoot out a few inches in every direction from the main stalk, and from the ends of these upright stems are permitted to rise. It will be seen from this description that the tree is hollow, so that a common pail can be set down in the middle opening between the branches. From the upright main branches, side shoots are continually thrown out. These are kept trimmed back to within two or three inches of the upright, and upon the spurs thus formed is found the best fruit. This plan not only gives beauty of shape, but it also admits the air and sun's rays into the centre of the bush, the good effects of which are seen in the superior quality of the fruit.

Since writing the above, Mr. Funnell has kindly offered us a specimen of a ready pruned tree for our own garden. We shall be happy to receive it and put it where it may be seen by any one having the opportunity to do so.—[Ed.

DESTROYING INJURIOUS INSECTS.

Those who were readers of this Journal prior to 1855, doubtless remember several interesting articles over the signature of G. These were written by Townsend Glover, Esq. For some time past Mr. G. has been engaged in connection with the Agricultural Department at Washington, in making investigations upon the various destructive insects, and we anticipate many valuable results from his labors. We give here an extract from one of his communications to the United States Agricultural Society.—Ed.

A close study of the habits and transformations of any one of the pernicious insects (ball worm, wheat midge, caterpillar, &c.) by the practical and intelligent farmer would prove not only a source of great pleasure, as leading him to a keener sense of the beauteous and wonderful works of Nature, as exemplified in the singular transformations insects undergo before they assume the perfect or fly state, but also a source of great profit, as by experimenting upon them in all the stages of their existence, he might perchance discover some practical method by which their extermination could be effected. Indeed, it is absolutely necessary that a farmer should be able to recognize the insects that destroy his crops, in all their various and wonderful transformations, before any effectual remedy can be applied; as in one stage of their life they may be suffered to live and enjoy themselves, nay, even sometimes be protected, whilst in another stage we persecute and destroy them by every means in our power. For example, the beautiful butterfly of the *papilio asterias*. Any humane and kind-hearted farmer, unversed in entomology, who should see his children chasing and killing the beautiful black and yellow spotted butterfly that was flitting joyously over his vegetable garden, in the spring or early summer, apparently leading a life of mere harmless pleasure, would, no doubt, reprove them for wantonly destroying such a pretty, harmless insect; and yet, if the truth was known, this pretty and much to be pitied insect is the parent of all those nauseous smelling green and black spotted worms that later in the season destroy his parsley, celery, parsnips and carrots. Yet by merely crushing the parent fly at one blow early in the season, before it has deposited its eggs, he would be spared the vexation of either seeing his plants devoured and seed destroyed, or having the disagreeable task of picking off, one by one, some hundreds of caterpillars later in the season. This fact will be more apparent when I state how incredibly fast some insects multiply, especially in the warmer climate of the South, where there is little frost to destroy vegetable life, and there are several generations in one season. Dr. John Gamble, of Tallahassee, Florida, assisted by myself, dissected a female ball-worm moth or miller, (an insect which, in the caterpillar state, is most destructive to cotton,) and we discovered a mass of eggs, which, when counted, amounted, at the least calculation, to five hundred, duly hatched, for the first generation, say one half males, the rest females; the second generation, if undisturbed, would amount to 125,000, and the third be almost incalculable.

Now, these mother flies are not very numerous early in the season, owing to the birds devouring them, the rigor of winter, and various other accidental causes, and if practical means were found to destroy them as early in the spring as possible, the immense ravages of the second and third generations might be prevented. In one female (œceticus) case or hangworm, so destructive to the shade trees, I counted nearly eight hundred eggs, although the specimen was but small. Now were all these cases taken from every infected tree in the winter, when they can most easily be seen, owing to the fall of the leaf, and then immediately burned, the trees would be comparatively free the next season; and by following this plan for one or two years more, the work growing gradually less and less, the insect might finally be exterminated, inasmuch as the female never leaves her case, but forms her nest of eggs inside; and yet these noxious pests are suffered year by year to increase, when so little trouble would destroy them. Other insects, again, have other habits, which, if fully known, would likewise lead to their destruction.

The Beauty of Trees.—A tree, undoubtedly is one of the most beautiful objects in nature. Airy and delicate in its youth, luxuriant and majestic in its prime, venerable and picturesque in its old age, it constitutes, in its various forms, sizes, and developments, the greatest charm and beauty of the earth in all countries. The most varied outline of surface, the finest combination of picturesque materials, would be comparatively tame and spiritless without the inimitable accompantment of foliage. Let those who have passed their whole time in a richly-wooded country—whose daily

visions are deep, leafy glens, forest-clad hills, and plains luxuriously shaded, transport themselves for a moment to the desert, where but a few stunted bushes raise their heads above the earth, or those wild steppes, where the eye wanders in vain for some "leafy garniture"—where the sun strikes down with parching heat, or the wind sweeps over with unbroken fury—and they, may perhaps, estimate by contrast their beauty and value.

SORGHUM, OR CHINESE SUGAR CANE—ORANGE WATERMELON—DISTRIBUTION OF SEEDS.

In the latter part of May, we sowed a row of Sorghum, on a rather poor soil, putting a little finely ground bone in the drill. After the plants were up they were watered with sink slops, from the reservoir described in our June number. The plants looked sickly at first, but three or four waterings started them into rapid growth, and they are now 12 to 15 feet in hight. Though standing within six inches of each other, they are about the size of large corn-stalks. The joints are about one foot in length, with a long slim leaf at the termination of each. The stalks are quite uniform—resembling a cane fishing pole—and are terminated at the top with an erect brush and seed, much like that of the common broom-corn. The pith is very solid, and to our taste about as sweet as the West India Sugar Cane. A full grown stalk can be seen at our office.

We have some hopes that the Sorghum, may yet be found valuable for making sugar. Whether this be the case or not, it seems quite probable that it will be found profitable to sow thickly as food for cattle. We shall experiment further with it. As we have about forty stalks nearly ripened, we hope to have a quantity of seed to distribute to our subscribers in small parcels.

ORANGE WATER MELON.

We have this summer *proved* the superior quality of this melon, and are saving all the seed to be distributed.

DISTRIBUTION OF SEEDS.

Both of the above, and some others will be ready to go out in January, at the time of renewing subscriptions. Any of our readers who may have choice seeds of any kind, which they are disposed to scatter free of charge, will confer a favor upon their brethren elsewhere, by sending them to this office, and we will cheerfully undertake the labor of forwarding them to applicants. The mode of distribution will be announced hereafter.—Ed.

Article on Pears.—We have had in preparation a long article on pears, but owing to several unexpected interruptions it was not completed in season for this number. It will not be too late for the November issue which will be ready by the first of the month if not before.

Strawberries.—"Another Young friend George," sent us a good article on Strawberries, but it would be most too late for the season now. We hope to hear from him again on this subject next spring, and on other seasonable topics at all times.

Shade Trees.—These will come in for a full description in our next issue.

FALL TREATMENT OF ASPARAGUS.

As soon as the heavy frosts come to kill the tops, they should be cut and removed to the stye, or to the compost heap. The surface of the beds, which has become hard, and perhaps weedy, should now be thoroughly scarified with the hoe, or forked over, taking care not to injure the crowns. About the last of the month, spread on a heavy coating of stable manure, at least a half cord to every two square rods. The rains will carry down its fertilizing properties to the roots, and give them great strength and vigor for an early start in the Spring. If near the shore, where marsh mud is accessible, a coating of this, one inch thick, in addition to the manure, will do good service. We have also found it an excellent plan to cover the beds with sea-weed or old hay during the winter. The roots keep active longer before the ground closes up; the ground does not freeze so deep, and starts sooner in the Spring. The mulch of course needs to be removed as soon as the Winter is over. Asparagus is a gross feeder, and can be had in its perfection only by high manuring. This we believe will pay, whether the bed have been thoroughly prepared or not.—Ed.

THE RHUBARB

plantation needs much the same treatment, and so far as our observation goes, is as much benefitted by salt as asparagus. It would probably be killed sooner by an excessive application, but it thrives well on a compost of marsh muck, and comes out strong and vigorous from a Winter mulch of sea-weed. Old plants should be dug around, and the earth removed a foot in depth, and the place supplied with rich compost, or stable manure. The roots should be divided every third year. Larger and more vigorous stalks will be produced.

New Test for the Strawberry.—At a late meeting of Strawberry tasters, amateurs, a decision as to the best variety not having been agreed upon, it was proposed to leave the question to the birds. A careful watch was set, and it was discovered that they gave a preference to Burr's New Pine, and we are not sure but they have good reasons for their preference.—Horticulturist.

* We seldom, if ever, solicit poetry or rhyme, that order of writing being too etherial for a plain practical journal, such as this aims to be. Again, "Poets" are among the most sensitive people in the world, and we should be in hot water continually if we attempted to make selections, and did not publish everything sent us. But we gave Indian Corn a hearing last month, and as the Cauliflower has never been poetized to our knowledge, we conclude to print the following as received, asking due credit to the Agriculturist for being a pioneer in bringing to life the poetic merits of a member of the cabbage tribe, and allowing the writer full credit for the style of the cantata.—Ed.

The Cauliflower.

With all the pageantry of phrase
Some eulogize the Lily,
And some the Rose and Tulip praise
With affectation silly.

But oh! the flower of my choice
Boasts use, with beauty's power,
I'll eulogise with heart and voice
The charming Cauliflower.

Thy snowy charms, maturing quick,
Can not be much too big;
With butter drawn (not made too thick)
Is luscious with roast pig!

Oh tender flower much approved
Gem of the festal hour,
My lips to press thy charms are moved,
Soft, luscious Cauliflower.

The garden's pride, the garden's boast
Of culinary glory,
Long may'st thou grace the boil'd and roast,
And shine in future story.

Oh! in seasons dry and hot
Ne'er may'st thou want a shower,
Nor I thy bard to fill my pot,
A thumping Cauliflower.

Cypress Hills, L. I. F. Bond.
September, 15, 1839.

HASTY PUDDING—HOW TO MAKE IT.

A number of correspondents have thanked us for "bringing out" the Hasty Pudding Poem in our last number, where they saw it for the first time. It was not so profusely nor so modernly illustrated as in Harper, but we only desired to exhibit a real old-fashioned earthen bowl and pewter spoon, which we doubt not was more familiar to most persons than any of the modern fixings would be. If any have failed to read this poem, let them turn back and read it now.

Two subscribers ask us for the best directions for making hasty pudding or "mush." We answer, first, that corn meal should always be coarsely ground. The finest meal should be as coarse grained as mustard seed. Fresh corn should be ground at least as often as once in three or four weeks. The meal should be kept in a *dry*, cool room. Second: Our favorite mush is not a very *hasty* pudding. It is made thus: For two quarts of pudding put three quarts of water and one tablespoonful of salt into a kettle and heat it until quite warm. Then take out one quart of water and stir into it Indian meal enough to make a thick batter, so stiff that it will scarcely run. Work it over with the ladle or large wooden spoon until not the smallest lump remains, and then return it to the kettle where the other two quarts of water will by this time be boiling rapidly. It must now be kept boiling briskly with constant stirring for *not less than twenty minutes*, and until it has boiled down so much as to be hard to stir. Nothing but constant stirring from the bottom will prevent it from burning or scorching, the least degree of which will spoil the delicious taste.

We have eaten hasty pudding in hundreds of families, but not one in ten cook it enough. The taste is usually too much like that of a Journey Cake ("Johnny Cake") which has only been in the oven long enough to heat it up to the boiling point. Such pud-

ding usually has to be "warmed over" the next morning for breakfast, before it is cooked to be palatable. We are quite sure that hasty pudding would become a much greater favorite among all classes of people, if our good housewives would learn *to cook it more, and not scorch it while doing so.* It is a wholesome, healthful food for all classes of persons, and especially for children and aged persons whose masticators are not grown, or are grown and gone.

Though our plan of wetting the meal secures its freedom from lumps, the shorter method of stirring the meal directly into the kettle will answer nearly as well, if the cooking and stirring be continued long enough. A lady to whom we read the above, says: A better plan is to heat the whole of the water first, then take out a part, and add the meal to the remainder. When it is well mashed, return enough of the water to reduce it to a thin batter, so that it can be boiled without burning. She also adds, that a better plan still is to cook it in a "farina boiler" where the pudding can be cooked down almost dry, or as long as may be desired, without any trouble of stirring, or any risk of scorching.

FRIED PUDDING.

There are few persons who do not relish good "fried pudding and syrup" or molasses, for breakfast, though some find it indigestible, and others have never been treated to a *good* specimen, and therefore have not learned to appreciate this dish. The fault in both of these cases is with the cook. If literally fried in fat, it is like *all* other "fried" food, quite indigestible. If the pudding be not well cooked at first, and is then only "warmed over," it will have a raw taste. But if cooked thoroughly in the manner recommended above, and then warmed *through* with only grease enough upon the griddle to keep it from sticking, it will prove both palatable and digestible.

The best fried pudding we have tasted was prepared by cooking thoroughly as above; then poured into a square dish to cool, after which it was cut into cakes three-fourths of an inch in thickness, and the pieces dipped into a well beaten egg before frying.

We have thus given some of our "notions" about cooking hasty pudding. We shall be obliged to our lady readers for other hints, and also for a chapter on making other kinds of Indian puddings.—[Ed.

GREEN CORN CAKE.

We have feasted during the last month on a most delicious dish, prepared as follows: Twelve ears of uncooked green corn (Stowell's evergreen) are grated finely. There are then stirred into this two tablespoonfuls of flour, one egg previously well beaten, one teaspoonful of salt, and a very little sugar. The whole is then baked full an hour. It is good hot or cold, with or without butter. For sweet corn, very little if any sugar is required. For other kinds, more sugar may be added. If any reader of the Agriculturist has a better preparation, we should be glad to get it for publication.—[Ed.

Green Corn Omelet.—The following preparation is said to be excellent: Grate the boiled green corn from twelve ears; beat up five eggs, stir them with the corn, season with pepper and salt, and fry the mixture brown, browning the top with a hot shovel. If fried in small cakes with a little flour and milk stirred in to form a batter, it is very nice.

Baked Tomatoes.—Tomatoes peeled and baked on a flat dish, as we bake apples, or even baked without peeling, and when done, seasoned with salt, butter and pepper, is, we think, the most luscious way of preparing this excellent fruit.

Creamed Pine Apple.—Cut two fine large ripe pine apples into four pieces each without paring; stand them up successively on a large dish and with a coarse grater grate the flesh clean from the rind; and make it very sweet by mixing in plenty of white sugar; whip to a stiff froth a quart of rich cream, and heap it high on the top of the grated pine apple; or you may serve it up in saucers, first filling each saucer with the grated fruit, and then putting on a portion of the cream.

SOME THOUGHTS ON ORDER.

BY LIBBIE.

To the Editor of the American Agriculturist:

We are told that the love of order is one of the most pleasing traits in our sex; that this is one of the characteristics of female character; that it is more prominent in woman than in man; and that woman has an intuitive perception of neatness and grace. Without arrogantly putting forth any such claim for ourselves, we may well be pleased with the compliment thus offered, and we should do all in our power to merit and retain the good opinion thus voluntarily awarded to us by the sterner sex.

This trait is certainly a pleasing one wherever found, and when its opposite is encountered, especially in the female sex, an unpleasant feeling usually arises, which, without great caution, will generally merge imperceptibly into dislike. It is therefore a matter of the highest importance to those in whom this quality is deficient, either naturally or from education, as it often is even in people of fine talents and high moral and social attributes, to guard well their conduct when with others, lest in trifles they render themselves disagreeable.

Our happiness and that of those around us depend more frequently upon the little things of life than upon events of far greater magnitude. I give in illustration a little circumstance which recently came under my own observation, and which perhaps prompted this article.

A lady was upon a visit at the house of my friend, whom I will call Emma. She was busily engaged in making a dress, and had her work-table pretty well crowded. She asked Emma to set the bird-cage down upon the table beside her, but Emma remarked that the table was already full. "Oh, I'll throw these things upon the floor!" Emma quietly remarked that "there was no room for them there," and walked away. Now some easy sort of people would call Emma "very particular," and doubtless her visitor mentally anathematized her as a "whimsical old maid;" and perhaps she was unreasonable, but she had been vexed by the daily careless habits of her friend, and was little inclined to humor her longer, though she was in other respects an agreeable acquaintance, well educated and intelligent, and to one meeting her casually, she would have appeared a very companionable and entertaining young lady. But her lack of order and neatness betrayed itself to all those with whom she daily associated.

I am aware that there is an extreme of methodical neatness, which is still more unpleasant than the "shiftlessness" so repulsive to prim "Miss Ophelias." What a painful feeling of restraint creeps over us as we enter our neighbor's dwelling, where the chairs always sit in stiff rows around the wall, and the books are piled up in prim pyramids on the table—where the broom and dusting-brush are the insignia of power and warfare, and an innocent spider would not for his life dare to show his head. The mistress of such a house always keeps herself and every one around her in torment by her jealous fear that people will fail in their duty to her door-mat and scraper, and that her immaculate carpets will suffer by the presence of an infinitesimal portion of dust.

We never feel at home in such a parlor, where the very pictures gaze down upon us in blank astonishment, if we presume to disarrange a stately stack of books, or have the audacity to throw open more than one shutter. One extreme is as bad as the other, and it is in this, as in every thing else, that we find the medium to be the safest and happiest course.

A neatly kept sitting-room presents innumerable attractions to the home circle, and if sisters wish their brothers to spend their leisure hours at home, let them render that home attractive; let a spirit of neatness pervade within doors, and every thing have a proper place; and when nightfall comes, instead of spending the evening in the idle bar-room, they will prefer the quiet fireside. They know just where they will find a favorite book, and the hours, cheered by a sister's kindly word or smile, will pass pleasantly and profitably. Strangers and those who casually join the circle will feel the pervading influence, and oft-times carry away with them a resolution that they will thereafter adorn and beautify other homes. Thus one's influence may extend to others than her own family, and ultimately be the means that shall reform and happify many a household.

Order and method in daily business argues mental precision and discipline, and as all the various duties of life are merely preparing agents, disciplining our mental nature for a more elevated and exalted future life, it follows that the nearer we approximate

to a perfect performance of these duties, so much nearer are we to mental and spiritual perfection.

St. Johnsville, N. Y.

Do Good.—Thousands of men breathe, move and live—pass off the stage of life, and are heard of no more. Why? They do not a particle of good in the world, and none were blessed by them, none could point to them as the instrument of their redemption; not a word they spoke could be recalled, and they perished; their light went out in darkness, and they were not remembered more than the insect of yesterday. Will you thus live and die, oh man immortal? Live for something. Do good, and leave behind you a monument of virtue that the storm of time can never destroy. Write your name in kindness, love, and mercy on the hearts of thousands who come in contact with you year by year; you will never be forgotten. No, your name, your deeds, will be as legible on the hearts you leave behind, as the stars on the brow of evening. Good deeds will shine as the stars of heaven.

"WHIPPING JACKETS."

We often recall many little incidents that occurred during the first summer we passed at the "district school;" but nothing made a more lasting impression of the superior wisdom and sagacity of our "school marm," than her method of punishing boys, and even girls, who were caught quarrelling or disputing. The culprits, each supplied with a good beech whip, were arraigned upon the floor before the whole school, and compelled to finish their quarrel by giving each other a sound dressing. We then thought, however, and still think the "adjustment" hardly fair, for either of the forced duellists who failed to use his whip with sufficient vigor was sure to get a double dose, as the "school marm" always assisted the more active of the two, by dealing an extra blow to the one who slackened his efforts either from inability, or from kindness to his antagonist. We have since then often heard of a case of "whipping jackets," between two boys of a larger growth, where there was no unjust interference from the third party. The story runs thus:

An editor "out West" published an article derogatory to the character of two village rowdies, who were unknown to each other, but both of whom resolved to horsewhip the offending knight of the quill. So while seated in his "sanctum," one of them, to whom he was personally unknown, called, having in his hand a regular "black snake," and inquired for the editor. Thinking discretion the better part of valor, he informed him that he would step out and send the editor in. Closing the door behind him, he met upon the stairs bully No. 2, (fully armed like No. 1,) and to his inquiry for the editor, he was directed to find him in the sanctum. It only needs to be added that through a crack in the partition the real editor enjoyed the novel sight of seeing the two worthies administer to each other a sounder flogging than they had probably ever received while under the tutelage of "our school marm." Having exhausted their strength, they both left, each fully satisfied that he had given the offending editor his just due.—[Ed.

THAT "PROFESSORSHIP."

From the many recent letters addressed to "Prof. Judd," and the liberty taken with our name in the exchanges, it appears to have "got round" that we were recently *titled* by a "chartered" Society of Connecticut *farmers*. The "Professor" handle has often been appended to our name during several years past by educated men and sundry associations (with how much justice it is not for us to decide,) but we have uniformly persisted in thinking that the good old title of Mr. was sufficiently distinctive. But we fear we shall have to "succumb," after reading the closing part of the following extract from an editorial report of the Litchfield County Agricultural Society's Annual gathering. The Homestead is the Official Agricultural Journal of Connecticut.

(From the Homestead of Sept. 25th, 1856,)

"The Annual Address by Orange Judd, Esq., Editor of the American Agriculturist, was listened to by an attentive and delighted audience. Mr. Judd gave a plain and practical exposition of the principles of vegetable physiology, showing the necessity of *thorough* and *deep tillage* to obtain the best results in agriculture. The cultivation of fruit and other topics occupied a brief space, and we hope all will put in practice some of the *practical* labors which were detailed. We regret our inability to report in full this excellent address or an abstract of it. Mr. Judd showed himself a practical man, whose practice is governed by sound theory. On being introduced to the audience, the President, Mr. Robbins Battell, gave him the title *Professor*; this was disclaimed by Mr. Judd, who preferred the more modest title of *Mr.*, or at most of *Farmer*. But at the close of the address the audience seemed to think that though Mr. Judd did not profess a right to the title when he entered, at least he should have a right to it when he went away, for, upon motion of one of their members, in consideration of the instruction given in the address and in the columns of the *Agriculturist*, the title of Professor, with the guarantee of all the rights, honors, etc., pertaining thereto, was unanimously awarded him, and the usual vote of thanks was passed. *Professor Judd must accept the title and honors, or Litchfield County Farmers will have reason to feel the slight. And, pray tell, what corporation has a better right or more complete power to confer such a title?*"

Virtue.—The creations of the sculptor may molder into dust; the wealth of the bard may wither; the throne of conquerors may be shivered by an opposing power into atoms; the fame of the warrior may no longer be hymned by the recording minstrels, the hopes may be disappointed, but that which hallows the cottage and sheds a glory around the palace—virtue—shall never decay. It is written on the pillars of Heaven, and reflected down to earth.

The Agricultural Exhibitions.—These are progressing finely. No one will of course ask us to publish descriptive reports. Should we undertake to do so a hundred pages would not suffice. On page 297, will be found a list of the times and places of those yet to be held. The four most prominent exhibitions hereabouts, are those of the National Agricultural Society at Philadelphia, the cattle Show of the American Institute in this city, the New-York State Exhibition at Watertown, and the Connecticut State show at New-Haven. The official announcements of the arrangements for the first three appear on page 308. We are sure they will all be very good.

New Jersey Marl.—We see by our advertising columns that arrangements are made for furnishing other parts of the country with this fertilizer which has done so much to improve the soils of Monmouth County, N. J. It is of course yet to be settled by experiment, whether it will pay to carry the article to a great distance, but we hope much from it.

About the Pictures.—We are planning for a considerable number of valuable and interesting illustrative cuts in our next volume, and shall have a few in the remaining two numbers of this, if we get those of a right character We have on hand hundreds of cuts of implements, animals, &c., but can not spare space for any but those really instructive or at least pleasing.

A. S. W., Dover, N. H.—Better give the Willow and Dioscorea a "wide berth" until they promise more favorably than now. Apples, or the small fruits, are safer investments. See August number.—Ed.

DECEASED, September 1st or 2d, in Kansapolis, (formerly Whitfield City,) Kansas Territory, Mr. OZIAS JUDD, formerly of Lockport, N. Y., (father of the Editor of this paper.)

Imperfect intelligence of the above event reached us on the 20th ult. Painful circumstances connected with the time, place, and manner of death, have much disturbed our recent labors. We have also thrown upon us, as an elder member of a large family, an unusual amount of care and responsibility. We therefore beg the indulgence of several correspondents whose letters must remain unanswered for the present; and we also ask our readers to overlook any deficiency in this number. Several articles in preparation, on trees, fruits, &c., appropriate to the work of this month, have been necessarily deferred until the next issue.

CROWDED AGAIN.

Our Advertising friends have crowded us into narrow quarters again with their favors. The only trouble is, that they come in unexpectedly at so late a date, that we have no time to enlarge the size of the paper. Our readers, however, will find much useful intelligence in these columns, and they will do well to look through the whole. As the business season is nearly over, we presume we shall not have to apologize again.

There is one interesting feature in our advertisements,

viz.: we employ no soliciting agents, as do many other papers. On the contrary, the advertisers choose this journal of their own accord, and those who began with us many months ago are foremost in engaging space in advance. We suppose they find it pays, and why should it not? Few Agricultural journals now have a larger, more wide-spread circulation, and that, too, among a highly intelligent class of readers.

Advertisements.

TERMS—(invariably cash before insertion):
Ten cents per line (of ten words) for each insertion.
No advertisement taken at less than one dollar.
By the column or half column, $12 per column for the first insertion, and $10 for each subsequent insertion.
☞ Business Notices 20 cents a line.

AGRICULTURAL BOOKS.

C. M. SAXTON & CO.,

140 FULTON-STREET, NEW-YORK,

PUBLISH THE FOLLOWING BOOKS FOR THE COUNTRY,

☞ And will send them, Free of Postage, to any part of the United States, upon receipt of Price.

1. The Stable Book—the best work on the Horse	$1 00
2. The Horse's Foot, with Directions How to Keep it Sound; paper 25 cents, cloth	50
3. Brown's American Bird Fancier; paper 25 cents, cloth	50
4. Dadd's American Cattle Doctor; cloth	1 00
5. Dana's Muck Manual; cloth	1 00
6. Dana's Prize Essay on Manures	25
7. Stockhardt's Chemical Field Lectures	1 00
8. Blake's Farmer at Home	1 25
9. Buist's American Flower Garden Directory	1 25
10. Buist's Family Kitchen Gardener	75
11. Norton's Scientific and Practical Agriculture	60
12. Johnston's Catechism of Agricultural Chemistry (for Schools)	25
13. Johnston's Elements of Agricultural Chemistry and Geology	1 00
14. Johnston's Lectures on Agricultural Chemistry and Geology	1 25
15. Downing's Landscape Gardening	3 50
16. Fessenden's Complete Farmer and Gardener	1 25
17. Fessenden's American Kitchen Gardener; cloth	50
18. Nash's Progressive Farmer	60
19. Richardson's Domestic Fowls	25
20. Richardson on the Horse—Varieties, Breeding, &c.	25
21. Richardson on the Diseases and Management of the Hog	25
22. Richardson on the Destruction of the Pests of the Farm	25
23. Richardson on the Hive and Honey Bee	25
24. Milburn & Stevens on the Cow and Dairy Husbandry	25
25. Skinner's Elements of Agriculture	25
26. Topham's Chemistry Made Easy; for use of Farmers	25
27. Allen's Treatise on the Culture of the Grape	1 00
28. Allen on the Diseases of Domestic Animals	75
29. Allen's American Farm Book	1 00
30. Allen's Rural Architecture	1 25
31. Pardee on the Cultivation of the Strawberry, &c.	60
32. Pedder's Farmer's Land Measurer	50
33. Phelps' Bee-Keeper Chart	25
34. Guenon's Treatise on Milch Cows; paper 38 cts., cloth	63
35. Gunn's Domestic Medicine—a book for every married man and woman	3 00
36. Randall's Sheep Husbandry	1 25
37. Youatt, Randall, and Skinner's Shepherd's Own Book	2 00
38. Youatt on the Breed and Management of Sheep	75
39. Youatt on the Horse	1 25
40. Youatt, Martin, and Stevens on Cattle	1 25
41. Youatt, and Martin, on the Breeds and Management of the Hog	75
42. Munn's Practical Land Drainer	50
43. Stephens' Book of the Farm, complete, 450 Illustrations	4 00
44. The American Architect; or, Plans for Country Dwellings	6 00
45. Thaer, Shaw, and Johnson's Principles of Agriculture	2 00
46. Smith's Landscape Gardening, Parks and Pleasure Grounds	1 25
47. Weeks on the Honey-Bee; paper 25 cents, cloth	50
48. Wilson Cultivation of Flax	25
49. Miner's American Bee-Keeper's Manual	1 00
50. Quinby's Mysteries of Bee-Keeping	1 00
51. Cottage and Farm Bee-Keeper	50
52. Elliott's American Fruit Grower's Guide	1 25
53. The American Florist's Guide	75
54. Every Lady her own Flower Gardener; paper 25 cts., cloth	50
55. The American Rose Culturist; paper 25 cents, cloth	50
56. Hoare on the Cultivation of the Vine	50
57. Chorlton's Cold Grapery, from direct American Practice	50
58. Saxton's Rural Hand Books, 3 vols.	3 75
59. Bement's Rabbit Fancier; paper 25 cents, cloth	50
60. Reemelin's Vine-Dresser's Manual	50
61. Neil's Fruit, Flower, and Vegetable Gardener's Companion	1 00
62. Browne's American Poultry Yard	1 00
63. Browne's Field Book of Manures	1 25
64. Hooper's Dog and Gun	50
65. Skillful Housewife; paper	25
66. Chorlton's Grape Grower's Guide; paper 50 cts., cloth	60
67. White's Gardening for the South	1 25
68. Eastwood's Manual for Cultivating the Cranberry	50
69. Johnson's Dictionary of Modern Gardening	1 50
70. Persoz on the Culture of the Vine	50
71. American Agriculturist, first 10 vols.	12 50
72. Boussingault's Rural Economy	1 25
73. Thompson's Food of Animals; paper 50 cents, cloth	75
74. Richardson on Dogs—their Origin, Varieties, &c.; paper 25 cents; cloth	50
75. Liebig's Familiar Letters to Farmers on Chemistry; paper 25 cents, cloth	50

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WILLARD FELT, No. 14 Maiden-lane Manufacturer of Blank Books, and Importer and Dealer in PAPER and STATIONERY of every description. Particular attention paid to orders. 3- 39

WHERE TO SEND THE BOYS.

There is, perhaps, no more difficult question for many parents to decide, than where to place their SONS, so that while they are developing and improving their mental faculties systematically and harmoniously, they may at the same time be surrounded with genial moral influences.

The more intelligent and far-seeing parent will also look after proper *physical* culture, believing that a *sound mind can only exist in a sound body.*

Some of the requisites of a proper school for young lads are the following:

1. One located in a country place, away from the contaminating influences of a city or large town.

2. One of moderate size, where each pupil can be under the immediate care of the principal instructor.

3. One surrounded with ample grounds, where each pupil may have opportunity for out-door exercise, and cultivate a taste for rural pleasures.

4. One under the care of a *skillful, diligent,* and *interesting* INSTRUCTOR, who is "apt to teach," and who is naturally fitted to exercise a kind and parental influence over those placed under his care.

That there are such Schools there is no doubt, and it behooves every parent to search for the *very best* when he sends forth his children from his own immediate care.

Among those Schools of this class, it is believed that there are few possessing more requisites, like those named above than the

DURHAM ACADEMY,

located at DURHAM, Connecticut, twenty miles northeast of New Haven, and six miles south of Middleton, from which place it is most easily reached. The many special advantages possessed by this School can not well be detailed in the limits of a notice like this. It is therefore respectfully asked that persons interested in finding a good School will take the trouble to look into the merits of this one, and afterwards decide for themselves whether it be especially worthy of their patronage.

N. B.—The pupils of this School, when desired, receive instructions both in the Science and Practice of *Agriculture Horticulture,* &c.

The Semi-annual Sessions will commence on the last Wednesday of April and October, respectively.

Board, Tuition, Washing, &c., $200 per annum.

Full particulars may be learned by a personal visit, or by addressing the Principal,

W. R. GRISWOLD, A. B,
Durham, Connecticut.

Circulars may be obtained at the Book Store of Messrs. Blakeman & Birdsey, No. 115 Nassau-street, New York.

References may also be made to
Wm. H. Van Pelt, Esq., 100 Pine-street, New-York;
S. Alpheus Smith, Register's Office, City Hall, Brooklyn;
Andrew Ross, Esq., 129 Maiden Lane, New-York.

UNITED STATES AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

OFFICE No. 160 CHESTNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

THE FOURTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION of the UNITED STATES AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY will be held at Powelton (Philadelphia), on Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday, October 7, 8, 9, 10 and 11.

Premiums from $25 to $200, amounting in the aggregate to $14,000, will be offered for the various classes of Domestic Animals, Fruits, American Wines, Vegetables, Grains, and Agricultural Implements and Machinery.

A Local Committee at Philadelphia, representing the various branches of industry, has already been appointed to co-operate with the officers of the Society in perfecting arrangements for the Exhibition. *Fifteen Thousand Dollars* have been guaranteed to meet expenses. This material aid, coupled with the excellence of the selected location, and the large amount of premiums offered, induces the expectation that the Exhibition of 1856 will be superior to any of its predecessors.

A GRAND AGRICULTURAL BANQUET,

In which ladies as well as gentlemen will participate, will take place on Friday afternoon, October 10, when distinguished speakers will address the assemblage.

Favorable arrangements with the various railroads for the transportation of stock and other articles are in progress, the terms of which will be given on application to the office.

The List of Entries, the Awards of Premiums, and the Proceedings, will be published in the Journal of the Society for 1856.

The Premium List, with the Regulations and Programme of the Exhibition, will be furnished on application to Mr. John McGowan, Assistant Secretary of the United States Agricultural Society, 160 Chestnut-street, (Rooms of the Philadelphia Agricultural Society,) or by addressing the Secretary at Boston.

MARSHALL P. WILDER, President.
WILLIAM S. KING, Secretary. 116-117n90
September 1, 1856.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE

CATTLE SHOW,

EMBRACING AN EXHIBITION OF CATTLE of all breeds, HORSES, SHEEP, SWINE and POULTRY, will be held at Hamilton Square, in the CITY OF NEW-YORK, on

TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, AND THURSDAY,

The 14th, 15th, and 16th days of October.

Owners and Breeders of Stock, from all parts of the United States, are invited to bring their STOCK to the Exhibition.

All Animals must be on the ground by 10 o'clock A. M., on TUESDAY, the 14th.

The Twenty-eighth Annual Fair of the American Institute will be held at the Crystal Palace, commencing on THURSDAY, the 23d of September, and will positively close on SATURDAY, the 25th of October.

Circulars, with Premium Lists, can be had at the Office of the American Institute, No. 351 Broadway. 116-117n103

KINDERHOOK NURSERY.

THE SUBSCRIBER HAVING PURchased of Henry Snyder the above Nursery, has now ready his Catalogue of Fruit and Ornamental Trees, which will be sold at very low prices.

Persons applying by mail, enclosing stamp, will receive prompt attention. Address JOHN H. CORNING,
116-117n96 Valatie Post-Office.

FAIR OF N. Y. STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY,

AT WATERTOWN, *Sept.* 30, *and Oct.* 1, 2, *and* 3.

THE ANNUAL EXHIBITION OF THE New-York State Agricultural Society will be held at Watertown, Jefferson County, September 30, and October 1, 2, and 3.

The Rome and Watertown, and Potsdam Railroads, will carry stock and articles free, and passengers at half fares. The Lake Ontario Steamboat Company will carry stock, and articles and passengers at half fares. The Hudson River, and New-York Central Roads will carry stock and articles free, with the usual condition of payment when shipped, to be repaid if stock and articles are returned, ownership unchanged, with certificate of Exhibition.

The arrangements at Watertown will be of the most satisfactory character, and provisions for stock upon the ground, such as to enable the owners to have them upon the ground the week previous, and during the Fair, in comfortable quarters, with plenty of food.

☞ The stock and articles passing over the Rome and Watertown Railroad *must be sent the week previous to the Fair,* as the road will, the week of the Fair, be *exclusively devoted to passengers,* and trains will be run as often as may be necessary from Rome and Cape Vincent to Watertown, to transport passengers intending to attend the Exhibition without delay.

A very choice herd of Devon Cattle, and a superior Short Horns and Herefords, are already entered for public sale, affording an opportunity never before given at our Fairs of purchasing the very best stock at public sale.

Entries may be made at the office on the show grounds the week previous to the Fair, or with the Secretary at Albany, at any time previous.

B. P. JONSON, Secretary.
AGRICULTURAL ROOMS, ALBANY, Aug. 23, 1856. 116-117n99

PARSONS & CO.,

FLUSHING, NEAR NEW-YORK,

OFFER FOR SALE AN ASSORTMENT of Trees and Plants which they have grown for the use of Amateurs, and have prepared, by frequent transplanting and other modes, for success in moving.

They are of fine size and symmetrical form, and among them will be found

STANDARD APPLES of fine quality;
STANDARD PEARS, PLUMS and CHERRIES;
PEACHES, APRICOTS and NECTARINES, on Plum stocks, and their own roots;
DWARF PEARS, of fine form, and ready for bearing;
GOOSEBERRIES and CURRANTS, strong plants of the best sorts;
RASPBERRIES, Fastolf, Red Antwerp, Fillbasket, and other known sorts;
STRAWBERRIES, of all the best varieties;
NATIVE GRAPES, Isabella, Catawba, and other hardy varieties;
FOREIGN GRAPES; all the well known sorts, with some new varieties of great excellence. These plants are propagated from vines that have borne abundantly for some years, and are known to be correct.

Great care is taken in the cultivation of Fruit Trees, and none but those of the best quality are allowed to be sent out.

THE ORNAMENTAL DEPARTMENT

Contains Trees of all sizes for lawns and streets, including *Elm, Silver, Norway* and *Sycamore Maples, Catalpas, Lindens, Tulip Trees, Cypress, Larch, Willows, Ash, Abele, Oriental Plane,* and all the best varieties of deciduous trees.

It also includes EVERGREENS of fine size for single planting, and of small sizes at low prices, from one foot upwards, for massing; among them are *Norway Spruce, Balsam Fir, Austrian Pine, Hemlock, White Pine, Scotch Fir,* and other varieties.

The best Shrubs include many fine varieties at low prices, for massing, of which the *Rhododendron Catawbiense* can be particularly recommended for its fine evergreen foliage, showy bloom, and perfect hardiness.

The ROSES are cultivated in very large quantity, on their own roots, of all the most rare varieties, and to those who purchase in quantity, will be sold at greatly reduced rates.

THE EXOTIC DEPARTMENT

Contains a fine assortment of CAMELLIAS, grown as bushy, rather than tall, slender plants; and also contains all the well-known varieties of exotic plants, and many rare sorts introduced from Europe annually. These are all carefully grown for those who desire plants of symmetry and beauty.

CATALOGUES of all the departments will be furnished on application. Great care will be taken in packing, and trees will be delivered in New-York, and thence shipped as directed.
117n113

ANDRE LEROY'S NURSERIES AT ANGERS, FRANCE.

MR. ANDRE LEROY, MEMBER OF the principal Horticultural and Agricultural Societies of Europe and America, and lately promoted by the French Emperor to the rank of Knight of the Legion of Honor for the best Nursery products exhibited at the World's Fair held in Paris, begs leave to inform his friends and the public that he has just published his new Catalogue for 1856, being more extensive and complete than that of any similar establishment on the Continent. It contains the prices, &c., of all the Fruit, Ornamental and Evergreen Trees, Shrubs, Roses, Camellias, Stocks, Seedlings, &c., &c., with the necessary information for importing same. His experience in putting up orders for America, and the superior quality of his plants, have been too well appreciated during a period of ten years to require further comment. The Catalogue can be obtained free of charge, on application to the undersigned agent, who will also receive and forward the orders. Mr. A. Leroy is happy in being able to state that his Nurseries were not reached by the inundation which so recently devastated a portion of the district in which they are situated.

ANDRE LEROY, Angers.
F. A. BRUGUIERE, Sole Agent,
117–119n105 No. 138 Pearl-street, New-York.

RHINEBECK NURSERY.

G. SNYDER & CO. OFFER FOR sale this Fall and the coming Spring, a good assortment of all kinds of Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Roses and Vines.

Catalogues sent free, and Trees packed and shipped to New York free of charge. Address
117n106 G. SNYDER & CO., Rhinebeck, N. Y.

RUSSIA OR BASS MATS, GUNNY BAGS, TWINES, &c., suitable for Nursery purposes, for sale in lots to suit, by

D. W. MANWARING, Importer,
111-120n110 349 Front-street, New-York.

GREEN SAND MARL OF NEW-JERSEY.

THE NEW JERSEY FERTILIZER

COMPANY is now prepared to receive orders for this important Manure. For all lands upon which ashes are beneficial, the MARL is more than a substitute. Professor Cook, in his Annual Report to the Legislature of New-Jersey, says:

"The value of these MARLS is best seen in the rich and highly cultivated district which has been improved *(almost made)* by their use. But it may be interesting to examine the causes of their great value in agriculture, and to compare them with other fertilizers. For example: The potash alone may be taken, at an average, as five per cent. of the whole weight of the MARL; a bushel, when dry, weighs eighty pounds; and in the proportion mentioned, would contain four pounds of potash; This is nearly as much as there is in a bushel of *unleached wood ashes.*"

And again: "It is probable that the great value of the MARL is to be found in the fact that it contains nearly all the substances necessary to make up the ash of our common cultivated plants."

Price delivered on board vessel at the wharves of the Company at Portland Heights, Raritan Bay, New-Jersey, seven cents per bushel.

For further particulars, see Circular, *sent free of postage.* Orders for other fertilizers will receive prompt attention. Address either of the undersigned.

CHAS. SEARS, President,
Riceville Post-Office, N. J.

TAPPAN TOWNSEND, Treasurer,
No. 82 Nassau-st., New-York.

GEO. W. ATWOOD, Secretary,
No. 16 Cedar-st., New-York.

117n111

SMALL EVERGREENS,

CHEAPER THAN IMPORTED.

PARSONS & CO.,

FLUSHING, NEAR NEW-YORK,

OFFER FOR SALE—

	per 100.	per 1,000.
NORWAY SPRUCE, 1 year planted	$10	$80
do. 2 do.	12	100
SIBERIAN ARBOR VITÆ, 2 feet	40	
do. 2½ to 3 feet	60	
CEDRUS DEODARA, 2 feet	40	
do. 3 feet	60	
do. 4 feet	80	
ABIES MORINDA, 1½ feet	50	
RHODODENDRON CATAWBIENSE, 1 foot	50	

With many other varieties suitable for the trade, or for planting in masses. 117n114

FRESH IMPORTED HYACINTHS, TULIPS, &C.

THE SUBSCRIBERS HAVE JUST RECEIVED an unusually fine and extensive assortment of Double and Single Hyacinths, Tulips, Polyanthus Narcissus, Double Narcissus, Jonquilles, Crocus, Crown Imperials, Fritillarias, Gladiolus, Irus, Ixias, Lilies, Arums, Anemones, Ranunculus, Colchicums, Snowdrops, Aconites, Oxalis, Lachenalias, Amaryllis, Early Roman Narcissus, to which they invite the attention of amateurs.

Retail Descriptive Catalogues, with directions for culture, furnished applicants enclosing a stamp for return postage.

Dealers and Nurserymen supplied in quantities at as low rates as usually paid for the refuse bulbs from auction.

A good assortment of Hyacinth Glasses, Fancy Crocus Pots, &c., &c.

JAMES M. THORBURN & CO.,
116-118n99 No. 15 John-street, New-York

LINNÆUS RHUBARB BY THE THOUSAND.

PARSONS & CO.,

FLUSHING, NEAR NEW-YORK.

OFFER FOR SALE THIS SUPERIOR variety of the PIE PLANT, at ten dollars per 100, or eighty dollars per 1,000 crowns. 117n112

RASPBERRY PLANTS.

PURE RED ANTWERP OR NORTH RIVER VARIETY.

The Subscriber has a few thousand SUPERIOR PLANTS, of the above variety, which he will dispose of at the rate of $4 per hundred or $30 per thousand for the large size. Small plant at half the above prices. SAMUEL SEYMOUR,
115-117n81 South Norwalk, Conn.

THE CELEBRATED MILTON RASPBERRY PLANTS FOR SALE.

THIS, THE BEST OF ALL RASPBERRIES ever cultivated, will produce more fruit per acre than any other variety of RASPBERRY, and will sell for double the amount of money. The yield per acre is as high as seven thousand pint baskets as an ordinary crop from a well cultivated acre, selling in New-York markets at one shilling per basket. Eight hundred and seventy-five dollars for the Berries, and five hundred dollars worth of Plants are frequently sold from the same ground, besides leaving the hills well filled.

In Milton, Ulster County, (where it is made quite an extensive business,) the farmer who cultivates an acre of these Berries considers it equal to all the rest of his farm of a hundred acres. Twenty hills of these Plants will supply a family with fruit during a period of seven weeks, commencing about the 25th of June. To insure success, these Plants should be set from the 10th of October to the 1st of November, or even as early as the 1st of October.

I am also prepared to fill orders for the celebrated MILTON or NEWMAN THORNLESS BLACKBERRY.

Fine Plants, to bear the first year, will be delivered at the following rates: $1 per dozen; $6 per 100. At these rates the Plants will be set when desired. Those wishing to cultivate by the acre will be furnished with plants for from $25 to $30 per 1,000. It takes 7,000 Plants for an acre.

Please address orders to
117n107 E. S. WOOLSEY, Milton, N. Y.

THE LAWTON BLACKBERRY

is the queen of all berries—of most magnificent proportions, exquisite flavor, and delicate texture.—*Springfield, Mass., Republican, Sept 4, 1855.*

Description of the Plant.—This is an original and entirely distinct variety, and not, as some suppose, the "New-Rochelle Blackberry," improved by cultivation, (the plants which abound in that neighborhood being no better than those growing wild in every other part of the country.) It differs in shape, size and quality from every other known variety. For descriptive circulars and general directions for garden culture, forming plantations and pruning, address,

WM. LAWTON,
New-Rochelle, N. Y., or No. 54 Wall-st.

N. B.—Plants will be furnished at a reduced rate to societies and clubs. 111—tfn42

LAWTON (OR NEW-ROCHELLE) BLACKBERRY PLANTS.

☞ PRICES REDUCED. ☜

The subscribers have become Agents for the sale of the genuine Lawton (or New Rochelle) Blackberry Plants raised by Messrs. George Seymour & Co. of South Norwalk, Conn., and Messrs. Hallock of Milton, N. Y.

We are prepared to receive large orders the coming Fall and Spring, deliverable from the middle of October until the ground freezes, and from the middle of March until the middle of May.

PRICES.

$20 00	per hundred plants,
11 00	" fifty "
4 00	" dozen "
2 25	" half dozen "

Cost of package for a dozen or half dozen, 12 1-2 cents; for fifty or a hundred, 25 cents—larger packages proportionably less.

The name of the grower, who will *personally* superintend the taking up and packing, with directions for setting and cultivating, will accompany each package.

The plants raised by these parties have been during the last year forwarded to *every part of the country*, and very few instances of failure have occurred, although the setting out has often been entrusted to unskillful hands.

Orders must be accompanied by the cash to ensure fulfillment.

We are permitted to refer to
Hon. Horace Greeley, Editor New-York Tribune;
Orange Judd, Esq., " American Agriculturist;
James J. Mapes, Esq., " Working Farmer,
Solon Robinson, Esq., Agricultural Editor New-York Tribune;
Thomas Drew, Esq., Editor Worcester Spy, Worcester, Mass.;
Stafford Cleveland, Esq., " Yates County Whig;
James S. Gibbons, Esq., No. 10 Wall-street, New-York;
Richard H. Manning, Esq., No. 54 Cortlandt-street.

N. B.—Orders should be given as early in the season as practicable, and will be filled in the order of their reception.

Pamphlets may be obtained of us on application by mail or otherwise, free of charge, giving statement of origin, history and characteristics, &c.

DREW & FRENCH,
Fruit and Produce Dealers,
116-118n97 No. 35 Barclay-street, New-York.

LAWTON BLACKBERRY PLANTS.

The Subscribers announce to their friends and customers that they have now

OVER SIX ACRES
of the
GENUINE LAWTON
BLACKBERRY PLANTS

under cultivation, and in good condition.

They are therefore prepared to fill large orders the coming FALL and the following SPRING.

PRICES.

$25	per	Hundred plants.
$12 50	per	Fifty plants.
$5	per	Dozen plants.
$2 50	per	Half dozen plants.

N. B. All plants ordered of us will be TAKEN up and PACKED with the GREATEST CARE; and UNDER OUR OWN PERSONAL SUPERVISION.

Of the MANY THOUSANDS sent out by us last year we have heard very few instances of failure, notwithstanding that they have been forwarded to EVERY PART OF THE COUNTRY, and the setting out has often been entrusted to unskillful hands.

Printed directions for setting and cultivating are sent with every package.

GEORGE SEYMOUR & CO.,
South Norwalk, Conn.

THE NEW-ROCHELLE BLACKBERRY.

☞ PRICE REDUCED. ☜

THE SUBSCRIBER, BEING ONE OF the oldest and most successful cultivators of this superior fruit, offers for sale well-rooted Plants of good size, carefully packed so as to go safely to any part of the world, and deliverable in November, March or April, at

$4 PER DOZEN, OR $16 PER HUNDRED.

Full directions for their cultivation given with each parcel of Plants.

N. B.—This is the same BLACKBERRY which is by some, though erroneously, called the *"Lawton"* BLACKBERRY.

ISAAC ROOSEVELT,
116 118n102 Pelham, Westchester Co., N. Y.

NEW-ROCHELLE (LAWTON) BLACKBERRY.—Genuine Plants for sale on liberal terms by the subscriber. SIMEON LESTER.

Can apply for information at J. W. LESTER'S, No. 161 Water-street. } New-Rochelle, Westchester Co., N. Y.
116-121n104

LAWTON'S BLACKBERRY PLANTS

PRICES FOR THE AUTUMN OF 1856.

Packages of Six Plants	$3 00
Packages of Twelve Plants	5 00
Packages of Fifty Plants	15 00
Packages of One Hundred Plants	25 00

Orders supplied in rotation as received, and none sold but the pure plants of MY OWN RAISING. A reduction to clubs. The money should accompany the order.

Packages of roots will be forwarded by any express or transportation line leaving New-York city. WM. LAWTON,
No. 54 Wall-st., New-York,
111—tfn41 or at New-Rochelle, N. Y.

JOHN N. LONGHI, GARDENER AND FLORIST.

MYRTLE AND YATES AVENUE, BROOKLYN.

TREES, FLOWERS, PLANTS AND SHRUBBERY of all kinds, of the finest descriptions, at the most reasonable prices.

TREES, PLANTS, &c., guaranteed. Gardens laid out in the most improved style. The patronage of the public is solicited

JOHN N. LONGHI,
117n109 at DELMONICO'S, 2 South William-st., N. Y.

NEW-YORK AGRICULTURAL WAREHOUSE AND SEED STORE.

FARMERS AND MERCHANTS WILL find at my Warehouse every Implement or Machine required on a PLANTATION, FARM, or GARDEN. In addition to the foregoing, I would all attention to the following, among many others:

VEGETABLE CUTTERS and VEGETABLE BOILERS, for cutting and boiling food for stock.

BUSH HOOKS and SCYTHES, ROOT-PULLERS, POST-HOLE AUGURS, OX YOKES, OX, LOG and TRACE CHAINS.

Grub Hoes,	Picks,	Shovels,
Spades,	Wheelbarrows,	Harrows,
Cultivators,	Road-Scrapers,	Grindstones,
Seed and Grain Drills,	Garden Engines.	

Sausage Cutters and Stuffers, Garden and Field Rollers, Mowing and Reaping Machines, Churns, Cheese Presses, Portable Blacksmith Forges, Bark Mills, Corn and Cob Crushers, Weather Vanes, Lightning Rods, Horticultural and Carpenters' Tool Chests.

Clover Hullers,	Saw Machines,	Cotton Gins,
Shingle Machines,	Scales,	Gin Gear.
Apple Parers,	Rakes,	Wire Cloth.

Hay and Manure Forks, Belting for Machinery, &c.

R. L. ALLEN,
189 and 191 Water-st., New-York.

PORTABLE CIDER MILL AND PRESS.

—This very desirable and approved machine I am now manufacturing in the best manner. It will make more cider than any other press with a given quantity of apples, and in a given time. The cider made from it is of the best quality. Cider can be made with this mill when, and in quantities as required. It is also useful for pressing currants, berries, cheese, butter, &c. For sale by R. L. ALLEN, No. 189 and 191 Water-st.

FAN MILLS AND CORN SHELLERS.

Allen's celebrated Fan Mills, the best in use, of a variety of sizes—made when desired extra heavy with pulley for horse power, Also Grant's superior patent Fan Mill.

Corn Shellers of a variety of patterns for hand or horse power. For sale by

R. L. ALLEN, No. 189 and 191 Water-st.

HORSE POWERS AND THRESHERS.

—I have for sale the best and most approved made in the United States, viz:

Allen's celebrated one horse endless chain power.			
Emery's Patent	do	do	do
Allen's celebrated two	do	do	do
Emery's patent two	do	do	do

Trimble's one to four horse iron circular power.
Warren's do do do do
Eddy's or Tassiln's superior wood and wrought iron one to six horse circular power.
Hall's or Pitts one to eight horse iron circular power, much used in California and other Western State

THRESHERS.

Allen's or Emery's Threshers with or without Separators.
Eddy's Iron Cylinder Threshers.
Hall's or Pitts and other make Threshers and Cleaners combined, for two to eight horses.

R. L. ALLEN, Nos. 189 and 191 Water-st.

HORTICULTURAL TOOLS—A full assortment of Hedge and Vine Shears, Pruning Knives, Hoes, Rakes, Cultivators, Trowels, Forks, Watering Engines, &c. &c.

PLOWS—A large variety of patterns, among which are the most approved Sod, Stubble, Side-hill, Double-mold, Sub-soil, Lock Coulter, Self-Sharpener, &c.

CARTS AND WAGONS—With iron and wood axles, on hand or made to order, in the best and most service able manner.

LITTLE GIANT and other Corn and Cob Crushers.

For sale by R. L. ALLEN,
189 and 191 Water st., New-York

DYNAMOMETER, for testing the draught of Plows and various Machinery—one of the most approved English pattern—for sale, or will be loaned for a reasonable price R. L. ALLEN 189 Water-st

POTATOES! POTATOES!

BRYAM'S PATENT POTATO DIGGER.

MANUFACTURED BY PITKIN BROTHERS, MANCHESTER, Connecticut, and at the Agricultural Works of PITKIN BROTHERS, LOUISVILLE, Kentucky. Price $10.

It works equally well in digging Irish or sweet potatoes. The potatoes are gathered clean, without being cut or bruised.

South Manchester, Conn., August 26, 1856.

Messrs. PITKIN BROTHERS, Manchester, Conn.

Dear Sirs:—We used one of your Potato Diggers in digging our last year's crop, some twenty-five acres, and were much pleased with its operations. We think the potatoes were gathered cleaner than would usually be done with a hook or hoe, and we are confident that it saved us at least a hundred dollars in gathering our crop. We do most cheerfully recommend it as a new labor-saving implement.

Cheney Brothers. { WARD CHENEY, RUSH CHENEY, FRANK CHENEY.

Aberdeen, Miss., Feb. 8, 1856.

Messrs. PITKIN BROTHERS, Louisville, Ky.

Dear Sirs:—I am much obliged to you for the Potato Digger sent me last season. I used it in gathering my patch, and loaned it to my neighbors. We were all delighted with it, and considered it *just the thing* for digging sweet potatoes. Inclosed please find an order for twelve Diggers, for which my neighbors have requested me to send. Yours, &c.,

JAMES G. RANDLE.

A descriptive Circular sent to applicants. For sale as above. Also by R. L. ALLEN, New-York City, and by other implement dealers throughout the country. 117n115

INGERSOLL'S IMPROVED, PORTABLE,

HAY AND COTTON PRESSES,

A Silver Medal for which was awarded at the late Fair of the American Institute; also, at the Fairfield County Fair, in Conn.

This Press combines *greater power and durability, requires less labor, occupies less space, and costs less money* than any other Machine for baling Hay or Cotton, ever offered to the public.

And on account of its CHEAPNESS, COMPACTNESS, PORTABILITY and GREAT POWER, it is exactly adapted to the wants and means of every farmer, and it is believed to be far superior, in every respect, to any other machine of the kind now manufactured.

The *Scientific American* of April 5, 1856, says of it:

"It will be observed that this press is extremely simple and cheap in its construction, while at the same time it is strong and powerful; it is also very compact and convenient, readily moved from place to place, &c. It may be employed for pressing cotton and other substances, with the same facility as hay. We regard it as a very excellent improvement."

The great inconvenience and annual expense of wear and breakage in the use of the *Roller, Ratchet*, Rope and Chain, is entirely obviated in this invention.

We have numerous letters from those who have seen and used these presses during the past season, similar to the following from Wm. Thompson, Esq., South Londonderry, Vt., who writes Feb. 8, 1856, as follows:

"*Gentlemen*:—I think your Press, with the improvement you have made recently, will exceed anything of the kind yet got up, for it will press more in a day, with only two hands to work it, and do it easier, than any other press in New-England."

By the use of this Press, the farmer who resides far inland, and who has been prevented from transporting his hay to market on account of its great bulk, may so far reduce the cost of transportation, by compressing the hay into solid and compact bales, as to make this valuable product one of the most profitable articles of farm culture.

☞ The smallest size will give a pressure of *eight to ten tons*, and a bale of hay can be pressed in about *one minute*. The Presses can readily be made of ANY SIZE or SHAPE desired. The regular sizes now made at the factory are:

Size No. 1, designed to make a bale of Hay, weighing from 175 to 200 lbs. Price $50.

Size No. 2, designed to make a bale of Hay, weighing from 300 to 350 lbs. Price $75.

Size No. 3 is of immense power and strength, and is designed more especially for HEMP, FLAX or HAY for shipping to distant ports, or where great compactness is required. Weight of bale 350 lbs. Price $125.

COTTON PRESS. PRICE $150.

This *economical, portable* and *highly approved Press*, has been thoroughly tested, and we would especially call the attention of planters and others to this improvement before purchasing elsewhere. The pressing room is 52 1-2 cubic feet. It will hold of Cotton, if properly trod down, 500 pounds. The bale will be 5 feet long, 2 feet wide, and 2 1-2 thick, containing 25 cubic feet, or 20 pounds to the foot. Outside measure 7 1-4 feet high, 7 feet long, 3 feet wide; weight about 1,400 pounds.

TOBACCO PRESS. PRICE $125.

This press is also very strong and heavily ironed, possessing great power, occupying but little room, and adapted to pressing tobacco into the hogshead without the loss of time and labor common to the *Screw Press*. The cask sets on the pressing platform and is *pressed up* against a suitable head piece; then lowered, filled and pressed again, and so on until the cask is full. This is accomplished with great facility and convenience, and may be done with two hands. The portability, the small space occupied, and the low price of this Press, are advantages which cannot fail to meet with the approval of planters, and a large sale throughout the tobacco-growing States.

These Presses are so *compact*, that they are sent by ship, canal or railroad, most conveniently and in the best order without being taken to pieces; thus saving expense to the purchaser.

This Improvement, combining the principle of a *continuous lifting power*, is at once very great, very compact and very cheap; being much quicker, and in many applications more convenient than the screw, and we are prepared to furnish it on short notice, combining more or less power, for *Cider Mill Presses, Cheese Presses, Oil Cake, Cloth or Paper* and also for *raising* vessels, *moving* buildings, PULLING STUMPS, &c.

The expense of Machines, of course, will be in proportion to the *amount of power* required for use. The license for any of the States will be sold separately if desired, for the purposes herein specified. Persons wishing to engage in making and selling these various indispensable Machines, will find, on application to this Company, a rare chance for an investment.

Presses on hand and orders filled for any size, without delay.

Address
FARMERS' & MECHANICS' MANUFACTURING CO.,
Green Point, Kings Co., L. I.
[H. F. DOUGHERTY, President.
P. C. INGERSOLL, Secretary.

N. B.—The same company are manufacturing INGERSOLL'S IMPROVED, PORTABLE HAND-POWER MACHINES, for *Sawing down Trees, Sawing off Logs, &c., &c.*, to which the particular attention of the Public is called. 117n117.

BURR STONE and Iron Grain Mills.

PLOWS of all kinds. Wrought Iron Plows, and Plows with wrought iron Points.

HARROWS; Hay and Stalk Cutters.

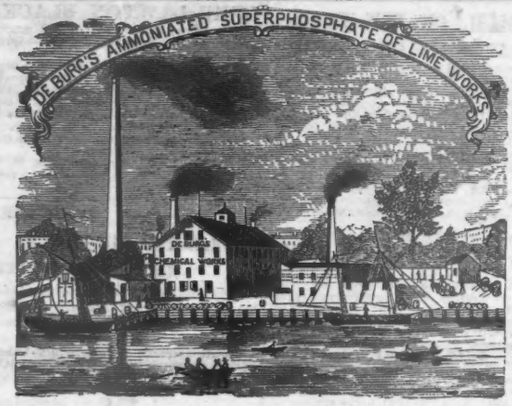
SEED SOWERS, &c., in great variety.

FIELD and Garden Seeds.

ALLEN'S IMPROVED MOWER, AND MOWER AND REAPER—the best in America.

A large assortment of the most approved Agricultural and Horticultural implements, of good quality and at low prices,

For sale by R. L. ALLEN,
109— 189 and 191 Water-st., New-York.



DEBURG'S
AMMONIATED SUPERPHOSPHATE OF LIME.

THE attention of Farmers and Planters is respectfully called to the above invaluable compound, for their approaching spring planting.

The Manufacturer begs to assure his friends and patrons, that they may always depend upon being supplied with a Genuine and UNIFORM article, for he constantly superintends, in person, the entire process of manufacture and putting up for sale.

This article has now been before the community for a period of five years, during which time it has been analyzed by a large number of Chemists in different places; has been TRIED by farmers upon every kind of soil, in nearly every State in the Union, with almost unvarying success.

In response to my proposition, two years since, to allow any responsible farmers or Agricultural Societies to take, free of cost, a quantity of it wherever they might find it on sale, and give it the most searching practical trials, I am happy to be able to statethat many of the most influential Agricultural Societies have made such trials, and have pronounced their unqualified approbation of it as a valuable and paying manure.

Please refer, for proof of this, among others, to the Reports of the "Massachusetts State Farm" for 1855, and for the present year.

Perhaps one of the best proofs of its value is the greatly increased demand, unprecedented in the history of artificial fertilizers, and not equaled by guano itself. I have now (Feb. 1st) orders for more than $100,000 worth, received since the commencement of the present year, but having greatly enlarged my works, adding the new factories of which a water-side view is given above, I hope to be able to supply orders to any extent that may be required.

As there are a large number of Superphosphates in market for the *value* of which I would not like to be responsible, I earnestly request all purchasing to be careful to get the GENUINE article, either from myself or my accredited agents, who are always of acknowledged respectability. For the Superphosphate purchased from such houses, I hold myself responsible for its good character.

The Superphosphate is packed in bags holding 150 lbs. each, and in barrels containing about 300 lbs. each. No charge is made for bags or barrels. In small quantities I will deliver it—cartage free—on board any vessel or railroad leaving New-York City.

CASH PRICE, $50 per tun of 2,000 lbs.

Orders (stating whether in bags or barrels) to be addressed to

C. B. DEBURG, (Sole Proprietor and Manufacturer,)
Williamsburg, L. I.
(Factories two blocks south of Peck-slip Ferry.)

N. B.—Pamphlets with full directions sent on application.
117—n118

FOR WHEAT AND GRASS LAND.

THE LODI MANUFACTURING COMPANY are preparing, and have now for sale, to use upon Winter Grain and Grass, a large quantity of TAFEU every 100 pounds of which they will warrant to be composed of 70 pounds of Dried Night Soil, and screened through a 1-4 inch screen;

25 pounds No. 1 Peruvian Guano; and
5 pounds Calcined Plaster, and nothing else.

This article we desire to have tested alongside of any other fertilizer in market at the same cost, believing it is fully equal, if not superior to any other. Price $35 per ton, delivered on board of vessel or railroad in the city of New-York.

Also POUDRETTE in large or small quantities constantly on hand, and ready for delivery at the usual price, $1 50 per barrel for any quantity over seven barrels.

The Lodi Manufacturing Company have been engaged over seventeen years in the manufacture of Poudrette; have one hundred thousand dollars permanently invested in the business, and have purchased for five years to come, the entire monopoly of all the Night Soil from the city of New-York, and are therefore deeply interested in the reputation of their manufactures.

A Pamphlet will be sent gratis to any one applying to
THE LODI MANUFACTURING COMPANY,
116-117n87 No. 60 Cortlandt-street, New-York.

PERUVIAN GUANO—*At lowest market prices*, wholesale and retail—with Government weight and brand on each bag, for sale at the
AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENT AND SEED
Warehouse of R. L. ALLEN,
Nos. 189 and 191 Water-st., New-York.
ALLEN'S CELEBRATED MOWING MACHINE
CANNOT CLOG.

SUPERPHOSPHATE OF LIME—Of Hoyt, DeBurg, and Mapes's manufacture.

GUANO, Bone Dust, Poudrette, Superphosphate of Lime, &c.

BONE DUST, ground and sawings.
Poudrette, Tafeu, Plaster of Paris.

Purchasers may depend upon getting these manures of best quality. For sale by R. L. ALLEN,
189 and 191 Water-st., New-York.

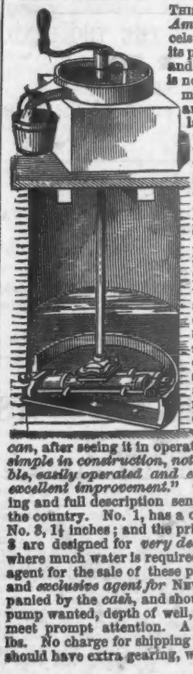
THOROUGH-BRED DEVON CATTLE,
AND ESSEX PIGS, FOR SALE.

The subscriber now offers for sale a few superior Devon Heifers, bred by himself entirely from recently imported stock, and in calf by his last imported bull, "OMER PASHA," winner of the FIRST PRIZE, as yearling, at the Royal Show of England in 1855; as also a number of young Bulls and heifers, the get of his three imported Bulls "MEGUNTICOOK," "MAY-BOY," and "OMER PASHA," and out of imported Cows, or their progeny.

Also, constantly on hand, ESSEX PIGS, bred from the best imported stock.

For full particulars as to age, price, pedigree, &c., address,
C. S. WAINWRIGHT,
1246n108—119N9 Rhinebeck, Dutchess Co., N. Y.

Lindsey's Double-Acting
ROTARY FORCE PUMP.



THIS pump has just been patented in *America* and *England*, and far excels any pump heretofore invented; its peculiarities are *simplicity, power*, and *cheapness*. Its simplicity; there is nothing about it but iron and cast metal, and it can be taken apart and put up by any one, and will last for an age. It has the power to raise water *hundreds of feet*, with the extra expense of $3 and the price of pipe. Water rises in it by hand 100 feet per minute! For cheapness; a No. 1. pump (for all ordinary purposes) complete, and fifty feet of pipe, costs but $30! The handle at the top, turns the pipe and pump, and every revolution fills the cylinder twice, affording an abundant supply of water with the least possible expense and labor. It is peculiarly adapted to *deep wells, rail road stations, salt works, mining and manufacturing purposes*. Wherever it is introduced, the old force, suction and chain pumps will disappear. Practical and scientific men pronounce it as without an equal, for all that is here claimed for it. The *Scientific American*, after seeing it in operation, says: "*This pump is very simple in construction, not liable to get out of order, durable, easily operated and economical; we regard it as an excellent improvement.*" Circulars with an accurate drawing and full description sent free of charge to all parts of the country. No. 1, has a one inch pipe; No. 2, 1¼ inches; No. 3, 1½ inches; and the prices $30, $42, $54; the No. 2 and 3 are designed for *very deep wells, railroad stations, &c.* where much water is required. The subscriber is the general agent for the sale of these pumps to all parts of the world, and *exclusive agent for* NEW YORK. Orders must be accompanied by the *cash*, and should be explicit as to the kind of pump wanted, depth of well, shipping address, &c. They will meet prompt attention. A pump and pipe weighs about 170 lbs. No charge for shipping or cartage. Wells over 50 feet should have extra gearing, which costs $3.

JAMES M. EDNEY,
Com. Merchant, 56 John St. N. Y.
For sale by H. LINDSEY, Inventor, Asheville, N. C.
113—118n69

DRAINING TOOLS of all sizes, and of the latest improvements. Spades, Scoops, &c.
For sale by R. L. ALLEN, 189 and 191 Water-street.

FARM LANDS FOR SALE.

THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY

IS NOW PREPARED TO SELL

OVER TWO MILLION OF ACRES

OF

FARMING LANDS,

IN TRACTS OF FORTY ACRES AND UPWARD,

ON LONG CREDIT AND AT LOW RATES OF INTEREST.

These lands were granted by the Government, to aid in the construction of this Railroad, and include some of the richest and most fertile prairies in the State, interspersed here and there with magnificent groves of oak and other timber. The road extends from Chicago, on the northeast, to Cairo at the south, and from thence to Galena and Dunleith, in the northwest extreme of the State, and as all the lands lie within fifteen miles on each side of this road, ready and cheap means are afforded by it for transporting the products of the lands to any of those points, and from thence to Eastern and Southern markets. Moreover, the rapid growth of flourishing towns and villages along the line, and the great increase in population by immigration, etc., afford a substantial and growing home demand for farm produce.

The soil is a dark, rich mould, from one to five feet in depth, is gently rolling, and peculiarly fitted for grazing cattle and sheep or the cultivation of wheat, Indian corn, etc.

Economy in cultivating, and great productiveness, are the well-known characteristics of Illinois lands. Trees are not required to be cut down, stumps grubbed, or stone picked off, as is generally the case in cultivating new land in the older States. The first crop of Indian corn, planted on the newly broken sod, usually repays the cost of plowing and fencing.

Wheat sown on the newly-turned sod is sure to yield very large profits. A man with a plow and two yoke of oxen will break ones nd a half to two acres per day. Contracts can be made for breaking, ready for corn or wheat, at from $2 to $2 50 per acre. By judicious management, the land may be plowed and fenced the first, and under a high state of cultivation the second year.

Corn, grain, cattle, etc., will be forwarded at reasonable rates to Chicago, for the Eastern market, and to Cairo for the Southern. The larger yield on the cheap lands of Illinois over the high-priced lands in the Eastern and Middle States, is known to be much more than sufficient to pay the difference of transportation to the Eastern market.

Bituminous coal is mined at several points along the road, and is a cheap and desirable fuel. It can be delivered at several points along the road at $1 50 to $4 per ton. Wood can be had at the same rates per cord.

Those who think of settling in Iowa or Minnesota, should bear in mind, that lands there of any value, along the water courses, and for many miles inland, have been disposed of—that for those located in the interior, there are no conveniences for transporting the produce to market, railroads not have been introduced there. That to send the produce of these lands one or two hundred miles by wagon to market, would cost much more than the expense of cultivating them; and hence, Government lands thus situated, at $1 25 per acre, are not so good investments as the land of this Company at the prices fixed.

The same remarks hold good in relation to the lands in Kansas and Nebraska, for although vacant lands may be found nearer the water courses, the distance to market is far greater, and every hundred miles the produce of those lands are carried either in wagons or interrupted water communications, increases the expenses of transportation, which must be borne by the settlers, in the reduced price of their products; and to that extent precisely are the incomes from their farms, and of course, on their investments, annually and every year reduced.

The great fertility of the lands now offered for sale by this Company, and their consequent yield over those of the Eastern and Middle States, is much more than sufficient to pay the difference in the cost of transportation, especially in view of the facilities furnished by this road, and others with which it connects, the operation, of which are not interrupted by the low water of Summer, or the frost of Winter.

PRICE AND TERMS OF PAYMENT.

The price will vary from $5 to $25, according to location, quality, etc. Contracts for deeds may be made during the year 1856, stipulating the purchase money to be paid in five annual installments. The first to become due in two years from the date of contract, and the others annually thereafter. The last payment will become due at the end of the sixth year from the date of the contract.

Interest will be charged at only three per cent. per annum.

As a security to the performance of the contract, the first two years' interest must be paid in advance, and it must be understood that at least one-tenth of the land purchased shall yearly be brough. under cultivation. Twenty per cent. from the credit price will be deducted for cash. The Company's construction bonds will be received as cash.

Ready Framed Farm Buildings, which can be set up in a few days, can be obtained from responsible persons.

They will be twelve feet by twenty feet, divided into one living and three bedrooms, and will cost, complete, set up on ground chosen anywhere along the road, $150 in cash, exclusive of transportation. Larger buildings may be contracted for at proportionate rates. The Company will forward all the materials for such buildings over their road promptly.

Special arrangements with dealers can be made to supply those purchasing the Company's lands with fencing materials, agricultural tools, and an outfit of provisions in any quantity, at the lowest wholesale prices.

It is believed that the price, long credit, and low rate of interest charged for these lands, will enable a man with a few hundred dollars in cash, and ordinary industry, to make himself independent before all the purchase money becomes due. In the mean time, the rapid settlement of the country will probably have increased their value four or five fold. When required, an experienced person will accompany applicants, to give information and aid in selecting lands.

Circulars, containing numerous instances of successful farming, signed by respectable and well-known farmers living in the neighborhood of the Railroad lands throughout the State—also, the cost of fencing, price of cattle, expense of harvesting, threshing, etc., by contract—or any other information—will be cheerfully given, on application, either personally or by letter, in English, French, or German, addressed to

JOHN WILSON,

Land Commissioner of the Illinois Central Railroad Co.

Office, up to the 1st of May, No. 53 Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Ill. After that date, in the new stone Passenger Depot, foot South Water-street. 116—117n51

THE INDEPENDENT,

A

WEEKLY RELIGIOUS AND FAMILY NEWSPAPER,

Circulation over 25,600!!!

Rapidly Increasing

AMONG ITS MANY DISTINGUISHED WRITERS ARE

REV. GEORGE B. CHEEVER, D. D.

REV. HENRY WARD BEECHER,

GOV. LOUIS KOSSUTH,

M. LOUIS CZERNATONY,

MRS. HARRIET BEECHER STOWE,

MR. CHARLES L. BRACE,

DEAN,

MINNIE MYRTLE,

ANNIE H.,

M. E. W.,

M. L. E.,

And numerous others.

CORRESPONDENTS

from all sections of the Union; from England, France, Germany, Switzerland, Italy, and the Holy Land, contribute to enrich the columns of THIS JOURNAL.

That no other weekly religious newspaper ever met with the success of *The Independent* must now be universally admitted. It has been the aim of the proprietors, without regard to expense, to make it rank in point of talent as high as the best journal of a similar character in the world; and to make it popular *only* so far as this could be done by treading boldly and firmly in the path of Christian duty—"not as pleasing me, but God."

A crisis has arrived when every Christian is called upon to ask, "Lord, what wilt thou have *me* to do" in a conflict for principle and human rights as great as the world has ever seen. No voice can now be silent with impunity. If the religious press or Christian men now refuse either to speak or to act, the very stones will cry out for Heaven's sorest judgments, and we shall be left as a nation to fill up the measure of our iniquity.

Now is the time to prove who are the true lovers of liberty, and to demonstrate who are the worthy descendants of the fathers of the Revolution, who were willing to lay down their lives to secure for this fair country an inheritance of freedom.

The Independent will enter the field side by side with *all* who desire to do battle for *truth, justice*, and *humanity*. With all the power God may give it, it will urge the Christian public to do with their might what their hands find to do to save our beloved country from the death-grasp of Slavery. It will advocate freedom of speech, freedom of the press, free soil, free men, and —— Fremont for the next President. Those who think a religious paper should not thus freely join with the secular press in doing this extraordinary work, are informed that the matter has been calmly considered, the cost counted, and the conclusion deliberately and conscientiously arrived at, that duty to God and man precludes a moment's hesitation as to the course which ought to be taken by this paper. Those who sympathize with it, of every name and party, and they are *thousands*, will aid the cause by doing all they can to extend its circulation.

Those unacquainted with *The Independent* are informed that the paper will furnish articles weekly as follows:

1st. Religious Editorials. Selections, and current Religious News.

2d. Editorials discussing the great Moral and Political Questions of the Day.

3d. Communications from regular weekly contributors, embracing every variety of topic suited to a Christian family—to the *living*, not to the dead

4th. Foreign and Domestic Correspondence.

5th. Reviews and Special Articles on important topics by the ablest living writers.

6th. An Article on Agriculture, embracing information from all parts of the country in relation to the condition of the crops.

7th. A Review of the New-York Cattle and Produce Market.

8th. A Price Current, carefully corrected weekly.

9th. A Commercial and Financial Article, embracing topics suited especially to business life, and containing all the important news of the day, including a List of Failures from all parts of the country.

10th. Poetry, Religious Items, Reports of Public Meetings, Book Notices and Reviews, and other matters interesting to the reading public.

TERMS.—By Mail, $2 00 per annum in advance,

ADVERTISEMENTS.—Fifteen cents per line each insertion.

SPECIMEN NUMBERS sent gratis.

Office, No. 22 Beekman-street, New-York.

JOSEPH H. LADD,
Publisher.

August, 1856. 116-118n96

AGRICULTURAL ENGINEERS.—The

undersigned, having long experience as Engineers, will pay attention to those branches of their profession connected with Agriculture, viz: Land Surveying and Mapping, the arrangement and construction of house and farm buildings.—DRAINING and IRRIGATION in all their branches. Also, the adaptation of all machinery necessary for agricultural purposes, including steam engines, wind and water mills, water rams, force pumps, &c. Materials and machinery purchased on commission. SHIPMAN & HAMMOND,

111—121n48 No. 63 Trinity Buildings. 111 Broadway, N. Y.

THE TEETH vs. THE HEALTH.

EVERYBODY KNOWS the pleasures of an aching tooth, and nothing need be said upon that head. But

EVERYBODY does not fully appreciate how much good health depends upon having food well masticated, for which, of course, GOOD TEETH are necessary. Said the Editor of the Agriculturist recently:

"I have kept myself and my *Children* in *perfect health* during the present year, by simply taking especial care to have *every* particle of food thoroughly mashed or pulverized before going into the stomach. In this way nothing of a hard nature, like a piece of potato, fruit, meat or other food goes into the intestines to produce irritation, and the consequent diarrhœa, dysentery and other bowel complaints."

Every consideration speaks strongly in favor of preserving the teeth we have, and of supplying those already gone.

Those who wish any operations upon their teeth performed *honestly, carefully, stilfully*, in short, in the *best possible manner*, and upon *reasonable terms*, will do well to call upon DR. BENJAMIN F. ADAMS, at No. 122 Chambers-street, New-York, (a little west of the City Hall.)

Dr. ADAMS has given exclusive attention to operations upon the teeth for over fourteen years, and confidently refers to the thousands of persons who have been under his care.

Dr. ADAMS may always be found at his office, so that persons coming in from the country may depend upon having any desired operation performed immediately on their arrival.

Whole or Part Sets of Incorruptible Teeth inserted without pain, on Gold Plate or Gutta Percha, excelling nature in beauty and durability, by aid of the various modern inventions and the subscriber's recent improvements. Spongy, bleeding, or ulcerated gums speedily cured. Partly decayed teeth saved with gold, tin, or patent fillings, and their preservation warranted. No impure gold or dangerous amalgams used.

Irregularities in children's teeth prevented, or of adults remedied. Cleansing, extracting, &c., &c., *all at low prices.*

Satisfaction in regard to color, form, and translucency of all teeth inserted, in block or single, is in all cases warranted.

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117-119n116

REVIEW OF PRICES, WEATHER, &c.

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST OFFICE,
NEW-YORK, Sept. 27, 1856.

The Breadstuff Markets have varied considerably during the month. Unfavorable reports of the crops in Europe elevated prices here for a time. More favorable reports recently have had a contrary effect, and as shown in the table below, the prices now vary but little from one month ago. The market is, however, quite firm. As stated in our last report, the crop of wheat in this country proves not to have been very large, though pretty good, and gathered in excellent condition. The corn crop has had rather a poor chance, owing to the late start in the Spring, and recent cold weather. Still, if early frosts do not come on, the yield will be fair. There is no apparent reason for expecting any material decline in prices of grain, and the chances are about even for a rise or decline.

Fruit is somewhat deficient in many parts of the country. Those who have a supply for drying will probably realize good returns.

The following table shows the total receipts of flour and grain in this city by Railroad, River, Canal and Coastwise, for 26 business days ending to-day:

Flour..	388,000 bbls.	Rye..	33,000 bush.
Wheat..	1,274,000 bush.	Oats..	180,000 bush.
Corn...	1,830,600 bush.	Barley,	54,900 bush.

We find upon our note-book records of the following sales in this city for 27 business days ending to-day:

Flour...	269,770 bbls.	Rye....	105,300 bush.
Wheat.	1,684,500 bush	Barley.	37,500 bush.
Corn..	1,703,000 bush.		

The following figures show the present prices of some of the principal agricultural products, and also the variations since our last report:

		August 29.	Sept. 27.
Flour—Ordinary State		$6 00@6 10	$5 90@ 6 00
Various Western brands		5 70@ 7 50	6 05@ 7 75
Favorite and Ex. State		6 25@ 6 60	6 30@ 6 65
Extra Genesee		7 00@ 9 50	7 00@ 9 00
Wheat—Canada White		1 50@ 1 60	1 55@ 1 63
Southern White		1 58@ 1 65	1 55@ 1 65
Southern Red		1 45@ 1 53	1 52@ 1 55
Western Red and White		1 25@ 1 65	1 40@ 1 62
Corn—Mixed		55@ 62	62@ 70
Yellow and White		60@ 68	65@ 72
Rye—New		87@ 88	86@ 88
Barley		@	1 28@ 1 30
Oats—Western, &c		41@ 50	38@ 46
Cotton—Middling and Fair		11½@ 12	11½@ 12
Rice	₱ 100lbs	3 65@4 02½	4 00@4 62½
Pork—Mess	₱ bbl	19 25@19 35	19 75@20 00
Dressed Hogs	₱ lb	7½@ 8?	7½@ 8¼
Lard, in bbls	₱ lb	13@ 13½	14½@ 14¾
Butter—Western	₱ lb	14@ 19½	12@ 19
State	₱ lb	18@ 24	15@ 23
Orange Co	₱ lb	24@ 28	22@ 28
Cheese	₱ lb	6@ 9	7@ 9
Potatoes—Carters	₱ bbl	@	@
Mercers	₱ bbl	2 50@ 2 75	1 50@ 2 25
Onions—Reds	₱ bbl	2 00@ 2 25	1 62@ 1 75
White	₱ bbl	2 50@ 2 75	2 00@ 2 25
Apples	₱ bbl	75@ 3 50	50@ 2 50

Beef Cattle have been in fair supply during the month. The receipts for *four* weeks, ending Sept. 24, compare as follows:

	1855.	1856.
Total of Beeves for 4 weeks	17,465	16,004
Weekly average	4,366	4,001

During the month the prices on the principal market days have varied as follows: Sept. 3d, 1a1½c. decline; Sept. 10th, ½a1c. advance; Sept. 17th, ½c. decline; Sept. 24th, ½c. advance. On Wednesday of this week the receipts were 3,955, and prices at Forty-fourth street ranged: Premium cattle 10c.a10½c. per lb. net or dressed weight; First quality 9½c.a10c.; Medium quality, 9c.a9½c.; Poor quality, 8½c.a9c.; Poorest quality, 7½c.a8c.; General selling prices, 9c.a10c. Average of all sales about 9½a9½c.

Sheep have been in fair supply, though less than for the same time last year, and prices continue higher. Receipts for *four* weeks ending Sept. 24:

	1855.	1856.
Total of sheep and lambs	67,587	55,268
Weekly average	16,897	13,817

Prices of Sheep and Lambs the past week have ranged from $2 to $11 per head, the majority of good animals bringing $3a$4 50 per head.

THE WEATHER.—During most of this month the weather has been quite cool, with considerable rain at times. Corn has not grown so rapidly as seemed to be needed by the backward state of that crop. Overcoats have been quite comfortable on several mornings and evenings. During the past week, reports of frosts have reached us from several parts of the country, both North and South. Our Weather Notes condensed, read:—August 29, cloudy; 30, 31, clear, fine. September 1, cloudy, cool; 2, 3, clear and cool; 4, 5, clear, warm, fine; 6, cloudy; 7, clear, warm; 8, warm rain; 9, 10, fine, clear, warm; 11, rainy; 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, clear, fine, but cool; 17, clear, warmer; 18, clear, quite warm, 84°; 19, clear, warm; 20, rainy, 21, clear, fine; 22, rainy; 23, 24, 25, clear, but quite cool; a little frost on morning of 25; overcoats needed; 26, 27, clear, moderately warm.

DOMESTIC ANIMALS.—J. E. Raht, Tenn. Probably the book coming nearest your wants, that is, one on "raising cattle, hogs, or stock generally," is Allen's Domestic Animals. Price 75 cents.

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☞ Persons forwarding money by mail may consider the arrival of the paper an acknowledgment of the receipt of the money.

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In order to make the Volumes correspond with the year hereafter, this Volume (XV) will be continued to December, and contains 15 numbers. Subsequent Volumes will begin in January and end in December.

☞ We sometimes send (post paid) a spare copy of the Agriculturist to persons who are not subscribers. This is occasionally done as a compliment, and at other times to invite the person receiving it to examine its merits and see if it will not be worthy of a year's, or at least six months' subscription, by way of trial. Will those who may receive such copies please look them over, and, if convenient, pass them along to their neighbors? No one need take the trouble to return papers thus received—we never send the Agriculturist when we do not consider it *paid for*, and no one need fear to subscribe for a short period, lest they "can not get rid of it" if not wanted. The paper is always stopped when the time expires for which it has been ordered and paid.

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